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GREECE,

IN

1823 AND 1824;

BEING A

SERIES OF LETTERS,

AND OTHER

DOCUMENTS,

27850
ac

ON THE

GREEK REVOLUTION,

WRITTEN DURING A VISIT TO THAT COUNTRY.

BY THE HONOURABLE

COLONEL LEICESTER STANHOPE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH SEVERAL CURIOUS FAC SIMILES.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

LIFE OF MUSTAPHA ALI.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR SHERWOOD, JONES, AND CO.
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

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TO

THE GREEK COMMITTEE,

THIS VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY

THE EDITOR.

PREFACE.

(BY THE EDITOR.)

AMIDST the various struggles for liberty which have recently agitated the South of Europe, none has excited so strong and permanent an interest as that of the people of Greece. Doomed for ages to endure the iron yoke of a barbarous nation, alien from their feelings alike in origin, in habits, and in religion, the tyranny under which they groaned was rendered yet more insupportable by the galling recollection that their fathers had been free; and that at a time when all the other inhabitants of the globe were in a state of slavery, Greece alone stood pre-eminent in the enjoyment of those republican institutions, which have continued to excite a

higher degree of admiration, in proportion as the mind of man has become more enlightened, and, consequently, more capable of appreciating their merits.

The name of Greece is calculated to awaken and revive in every bosom feelings of the most pleasurable and improving kind. With our earliest years we are taught to admire the energy and pathos of her poets; and, as we advance towards manhood, the genius of her historians, no less than the heroic actions which they have commemorated, become the favourite theme of our study. In the yet higher concerns of man, the culture of the mind and the administration of the state, the writers of Ancient Greece rise still higher, and approach, in many points, to that sublime system of ethics which characterizes the religion professed by their descendants. That such a Nation, descended from the warriors, the poets, the historians, and the philosophers, who present to us the noblest types of their respective classes, should have sunk so low in the scale of moral energy as to have become the unmurmuring slaves of a race of uncivilized infidels, was a phenomenon too remarkable to be overlooked, and too humiliating not to be universally deplored. From the school-boy to the statesman, all who had imbibed the slightest taste for literature, joined in the lamentation, and could only account for this apparent deviation from the usual course of things by the sup-

position that the modern Greek had degenerated from the talents and magnanimity of his forefathers; that the owl of Minerva had dwindled into a beetle, and that the sword of Achilles had been again exchanged for the needle and distaff of the effeminate attendant on the court of Lycomedes.

In this state of apparent moral degradation, the virtues of the Greek people did but slumber, their mental and physical powers were not annihilated, and the fortunate moment at length arrived which enabled them to prove to the admiring world that they yet inherited a portion of those sublime energies which had ennobled their renowned progenitors. Roused from the apathy of their long-borne suffering, they at once burst asunder the massy chains with which their tyrants had loaded them, and, strong in the majesty of regenerated freedom, Greece once more lifted up her head. Her infidel oppressors fled before her newly-awakened and irresistible energies, and in the course of a single campaign, the surface of Greece was almost entirely freed from the locusts who had so long devastated her plains. The tranquillity which they had purchased was not, however, of long duration; with the ensuing spring the oppressor returned, determined to inflict a tenfold vengeance upon those who had dared to emancipate themselves from his barbarous yoke; but he came but to be de-

feated, and was driven back, though not without leaving behind him traces of his remorseless track, in the desolation and ruin which every where marked his course. Again and again have these attacks been repeated, and always with the same result; still, however, the obstinate cupidity of their former masters strives to repossess itself of the fertile regions which have been wrested from their sway, and still are the Greeks compelled to defend their lives and liberties from those barbarous aggressors who yearly devastate their possessions.

Such, in brief, is the history of the Greek Revolution; the warfare which it has produced has hitherto been entirely of a defensive nature on the part of the Greeks. Offensive operations have not yet been attempted by them, although absolutely necessary, in order to secure a defensible frontier, which shall serve as a barrier against future encroachments and attacks. Various circumstances have combined to prevent such operations from being carried into effect; one of the most important of which has been the want of union among the Leaders. This, how much soever it is to be regretted, and it has indeed been deeply lamented by every friend of Greece, may yet be regarded as a consequence almost necessarily resulting from the unsettled state of a nation just emerging from slavery into independence. At such a crisis there will always be found many men of nearly

equal consequence, among whom jealousies will naturally arise, which are readily fomented by artful and interested intriguers into subjects of hatred and discord. It is happy for Greece that this unhealthy spirit has almost exhausted itself, and that a cordial union among the Chiefs appears to have taken place to such an extent, that the government may at length reckon on possessing that controlling power, without which its utmost exertions must ultimately prove of no avail. Dreadful as is War under all circumstances, and especially when the oppressed is armed against the oppressor, to avenge the accumulated wrongs and miseries of centuries, it is, perhaps, favourable to the formation of a settled government for the future, that the transition from slavery to freedom should not be too immediate, inasmuch as a struggle of some continuance gives the people a fuller insight into the characters and motives of their Leaders, and enables them to make choice of the most deserving.

Another principal cause which may be mentioned, as confining the Greeks to defensive operations, has been the want of money, a want which they have on several occasions most severely felt. This difficulty has now, however, like the former, been removed, by the negotiation in England of a loan on account of the Greek Government, which is in course of payment, and which will enable it to overcome many of the obstacles which

have hitherto embarrassed its naval and military equipments. Other causes which have induced this defensive line of policy might also be enumerated, particularly the wish on the part of the Greeks to demonstrate to the Sovereigns of Europe, that their exertions were directed sólely to the recovery of their own independence, and by no means intended to disturb the tranquillity of their neighbours. By this cautious course the Holy Alliance have hitherto been deprived of that ever ready pretext of which they might otherwise have availed themselves, to interfere in her internal affairs, and thus to entail upon Greece, as the reward of her noble struggles, nothing but a change of tyrants, acting on the principles of her former oppressors, and differing from them only in name.

The reward, however, of her glorious efforts will, it is confidently anticipated, be very different from this disastrous result. During the momentous struggle in which she has been engaged, the public mind has been continually directed to subjects on which, under their former rulers, they dared not even think. The praises of liberty have been sounded in their ears, and the love of it has sunk too deeply in their hearts to be soon obliterated. It is principally in this point of view that the efforts of those distinguished foreigners who have exerted themselves in behalf of Greece have been

most beneficial to her, and it is here that the Greek Committee of London justly bears away the palm of merit. The wide range and bold tone of political discussion, which have long prevailed in England, are universally acknowledged as the primary cause of the blessings which she possesses as one of the freest Nations of the Earth, and her sons, proud of the liberty which they enjoy, and deeply imbued with the warmest zeal for the source from which it was derived, have been constantly active in promoting the extension of its sway even to the remotest corners of the globe. Regenerated Greece presented to their view an ample and fertile field for the cultivation of its advantages, and the establishment of free presses and free discussion was looked forward to as the most effectual means of securing her national independence, as well as the personal freedom and security of her children.

It was at this period that Colonel Leicester Stanhope, whose exertions in behalf of the press in India are too well known to need repetition here, offered his services to the Greek Committee to proceed to Greece in the character of their agent. His offer was received by the Committee with the highest satisfaction; that honourable body, which comprises among its members no inconsiderable portion of the rank and talent of England, anticipated, from the exertions

of such a man, the fulfilment of their most ardent wishes. That their expectations were not disappointed by the result, is proved by the warm resolution of thanks which they voted to him on his return from his honourable mission. The following pages consist, principally, of the details given by him to the Committee as to the steps which he was daily taking in furtherance of their generous designs, and will, doubtless, be found peculiarly interesting to every friend of the Greek Cause, the advancement of which forms the chief object of their publication.

Of the talents of Colonel Stanhope, of his devotion to the cause of freedom, and of his persevering zeal, as well in India as in Greece, in furtherance of the establishment of a free press, the great palladium of the liberty of the human race, the Editor feels that it would not become him to speak in the terms which would spontaneously flow from him on such an occasion. Under personal obligations, which he is now, as at all times, anxious most gratefully to acknowledge, to that tried and active promoter of "the greatest good of the greatest number," the praise which he might offer would naturally become suspected. From this he will, therefore, abstain; but he has held it a bare act of justice to put on record, among the documents which compose the Appendix to this volume, some portions of the opinions of the vene-

rable Bentham, and of others, well qualified to judge on the subject, and to offer a disinterested and unbiassed opinion. The testimonials of the distinguished merits of Colonel Stanhope, which he has there preserved, are, indeed, almost unnecessary to the reader of the following pages, each of which bears ample evidence of a mind perseveringly and ardently devoted to the moral improvement of mankind, and through that to the increase of freedom and of happiness.

Note from Col. Stanhope to the Editor, regarding the Publication of this Volume.

London, 1st Sept. 1824.

Dear Sir,

MANY persons have recommended me, and you have undertaken, to publish my Correspondence concerning Greece. I accept their counsel and your kind offer. I must, however, state that most of these letters were written on the spur of the occasion, from huts and caves, or in the open air, and frequently in the midst of difficulties, mutiny, and a crowd of people. They are not even of an official character, but were addressed to my friend Bowring, for the information of the Greek Committee.

I leave you my Correspondence, and must bid you a hasty farewell, as I am just starting for the Continent.

Believe me very truly yours,

LEICESTER STANHOPE.

To Mr. Richard Ryan,
&c. &c.

A

SERIES

OF

LETTERS,

&c. &c. &c.

LETTER I.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Stable-Yard, St. James's,
14th September, 1823.

My dear Bowring,

HAVING understood that Captain Blaquiere's pursuits will detain him for some time in England, I venture to offer my services to the Committee, as his substitute, till his affairs shall enable him to proceed to Greece. In every thing except zeal I am conscious of my inferiority to Captain Blaquiere, and nothing but a conviction that his useful exertions are for the present unavailable would induce me to come forward with an offer to fill his place.

Should my services be accepted, I shall consider my-

self the servant of the Committee just as much as if I was paid for the performance of the duty.

In my way to Tripolizza, I should propose to confer with the Swiss and German Committees, and to establish an efficient system of co-operation, without *shackling* our efforts.

On my arrival in Greece I might be usefully employed under Lord Byron in conferring with the government on the disposal of the services of those officers whom the Committee have sent thither; in making arrangements for the formation of the laboratory-establishment, and in selecting proper persons to work in that department; in recommending the introduction of discipline in the Greek armies, and in pointing out the means of effecting that object; in endeavouring to improve the discipline of their irregular troops, by instructing them in the use of their arms, in the attack and defence of places, and in the construction of field-works. It would, also, be matter of vast importance to promote a general system of useful education, in which the use of arms should not be neglected.

The printing and lithographic presses should be properly disposed of, not to the government, but to the public; and intelligent and honest men should be stimulated to express and publish their thoughts freely.

I am, &c.

LEICESTER STANHOPE.

[Vide Appendix, Nos. 1, 2, 3.]

LETTER II.

TO THE SAME.

Redstadt, 6th October, 1823.

Dear Bowring,

ON my arrival at Darmstadt, on the 4th instant, I called on the two Messrs. Hoffman. Both, unfortunately, were absent. I next addressed myself to the President, Monsieur Hœpfner. This Gentleman complained much of the conduct of the Greek government towards the German corps: the Capitani, he said, were jealous of them; they had been left inactive and destitute of all succour. The German and Swiss Committees had, in consequence, come to a resolution to order the legion home, unless the Greek government would supply them with the means of subsistence.

In reply to these remarks, I observed that the Greek chiefs, though too aspiring, were wisely jealous of the interference of foreigners; that so far from wishing to curb this spirit, it should be fostered, as calculated to root in the public mind a hatred of foreign dominion, whether exercised by Turk or Tartar; and that the only reason for employing foreign troops was some case of emergency, or for the purpose of communicating and spreading knowledge in the various branches of the art of war. Upon this principle, and to this end, all our succours should be employed. As to the policy of sending the troops back to Germany, that measure should only be warranted by a want of funds, which, under the present prospect of obtaining a loan, could not be anticipated; and that under even the most unfavourable

circumstances, there was reason to hope that a number of those Germans might be employed in the laboratory. It may be well here to remark that, according to Mr. Hœpfner's estimate, a soldier may be subsisted in Greece at the rate of one guinea per month, and for £14 may be sent back to Germany.

I then put various questions to Mr. H. and solicited a written answer to the following, viz.—

1st. Whether any aid to a Greek loan could be obtained in Germany, and how that measure could be furthered?

2d. What measures were adviseable with respect to the German corps in Greece?

3d. Whether it would be desirable to establish a joint committee in Greece, consisting of one English, one German, and one Swiss member?

4th. By what means he thought a safe communication could be established between Greece and Germany? and

5th. In what manner the feeling in Germany could be excited in favour of the Greeks, so as to baffle the efforts of the Turks, to avert the power of Russia, and to confound the wily arts of the holy league?

To these questions I received the following answers. [Vide Appendix, No. 4.]

As far as these points are connected with my duties, they shall be scrupulously attended to.

I furnished the Darmstadt Committee with all Captain Blaquiere's able reports, which they have agreed to publish in the papers. I also gave them a list of the Consuls of the Levant Company, which they promised to publish, and to animadvert on their ungenerous con-

duct. The Darmstadt Committee are desirous of giving publicity to Mr. Canning's schoolboy Essay on the Rise and Fall of the Greeks. They will add to it such a commentary as they may deem useful to the cause. Colonel De Lounay has had a conference with the Darmstadt Committee: they think well of him. He is now at Zurich, where I expect to meet him in a few days.

Not wishing to check my progress, I have resolved not to go to Stutgard. The North and South German and Swiss Committees are in such close alliance that by conferring with those of Darmstadt and Zurich, all my business may be accomplished. I trust that you and the Committee will approve of my determination.

I am yours,

L. S.

LETTER III.

TO THE SAME.

Bern, 10th October, 1823.

Dear Bowring,

FROM Darmstadt I travelled with a Prussian officer of hussars. Much of our conversation was about the Landwehr, as I thought that parts of the system might be applicable to the Greek constitutional force. I was happy to learn from this hussar that flogging had been entirely abolished in the Prussian army. I was, however, shocked to reflect that, while we imitated the Prussians so closely in our tactics, our discipline, and even in our dress, we should differ from them only in

this most barbarous custom; and that those valiant soldiers who had never lost a field in the peninsula should still be subjected to the worst and severest code of any perhaps in Europe.

I reached Zurich on the 8th of October, and immediately called on M. Hirzel, of the Greek Committee: I found him honest and enlightened. I put a number of questions to him for the consideration of the Committee, similar to those previously proposed at Darmstadt.

On the same night the Committee assembled. Mark well the character of the meeting. President, Monsieur Hirzel, Secretar der Justiz und Polizey. Members, Professor Fœst, Oberschreiber am obergericht und Mitglied des Geheimen Raths, Major Fœst, Monsieur Hess, Pfarrer an der Waisenkirche, Professor Hollinger, Dr. Hans Locker, &c. The questions were put by the President. He then called upon me to explain the object of each measure, and afterwards on each member in rotation to give his opinion. The measures having been approved, I was next desired to state what the London Committee had done and what they had in contemplation.

I told them that the London Committee consisted of some of the most eminent scholars, members of parliament, soldiers, merchants, and virtuous men in England. I mentioned the names of Bentham, Erskine, Mackintosh, Hume, Hobhouse, and the Russells. I said that the grand object of the Committee was to give freedom and knowledge to Greece. To this end they had given publicity to their sentiments, as also to the sufferings and heroic actions of the Greeks, which they

conceived calculated to excite the public mind of Europe in their favour, and even to check the impious intentions of tyranny and ambition. In this they had, perhaps, partly succeeded. At all events, more favourable measures had lately been pursued by the British government. They had observed the law of nations in the blockade, and had afforded an island as an asylum to the Greeks. With respect to pecuniary contributions in their favour, I stated that Colonel Gordon had expended nearly £20,000; that Lord Byron had devoted to their cause his genius and his purse; that the Quakers, with their usual liberality, had gathered above £8,000; and that the subscription, set on foot by the Greek Committee, was still in progress. The grand object of the Committee, however, was to impress on the public mind the stability and security of the Greek government, and to procure her an efficient loan. Already £100,000 had been offered, and there was reason to hope that a larger sum would be obtained, on high but not unreasonable terms. This loan would enable the Greek government to establish a disciplined military and naval force.

To communicate knowledge to the Greeks was an object the Committee had near at heart. From this source spring order, morality, freedom, and power. The venerable Bentham, with a spirit of philanthropy as fervent, and a mind as vast as ever, had employed his days and his nights in contemplating and writing on the constitution of Greece, and in framing for her a body of rational laws, the most useful of human offerings. The mighty power of the press of England had been

exerted in favour of Greece. The Edinburgh and *Quarterly* Reviews had both ably advocated the cause. The latter had especially recommended the Committee to furnish the Greeks with the means of acquiring knowledge. The Committee had sent out lithographic and other presses to Greece, and hoped soon to hear of their having been instrumental in the diffusion of knowledge. The Committee and the Quakers both contemplated sending out schoolmasters. Two Greek youths were educating by the Foreign School Society, and three schools on the Lancasterian principle were said to have been established in Greece. Mr. Bentham had also directed me to send home two intelligent Greek boys, for the purpose of their being first instructed, and then employed as teachers for the diffusion of useful education. The Committee contemplated sending to Greece many elementary works on education, on the sciences, on agriculture, and on the art of war. Feeling strongly that Greece could not long maintain herself without military discipline, they had been, above all things, anxious to promote that object. They had, for this purpose, sent out to Greece officers of engineers, of artillery, of infantry, and cavalry; also, a most able fire-master, and several mechanics for the manufacture of all the materials of war—cannon, mortars, carriages, arms, Congreve-rockets, Schrapnel-shells, gunpowder, &c.

This explanation of the conduct of the London Committee seemed to satisfy the meeting. [Vide Appendix, No. 5.]

In my next letter I shall speak of the policy of

establishing the military system of Switzerland in Greece; also of my interviews with Monsieur Fellenberg and the Count Capo D'Istria.

I have discovered a most efficient instructor in the person of Professor Hähele. He is said to be a man of moral character, and highly liberal. He is well informed in the ancient and modern languages, as also in the sciences, and pursues the system of Pestalozzi. I have written to him at Chur, and have desired him to communicate to you and me his opinions as to the most efficient means of introducing instruction into Greece, and also as to the terms on which he would be willing to proceed thither.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER IV.

TO THE SAME.

Geneva, 13th October, 1823.

Dear Bowring,

I TRAVELLED from Zurich to Bern with two very intelligent persons. The one, Professor Leppe, who had been an assistant under Mr. Fellenberg, and has established an academy, on his principle, at Lenzburg; the other, a Colonel of the Swiss staff, who owns the castle where lived the tyrant Gessler. Monsieur Leppe confirmed all I have said in favour of Professor Hähele; he gave me letters to Messrs. Fellenberg and Pestalozzi. The Colonel afforded me some information about the military system of Switzerland.

He calculated the whole expense of the army, consisting of 60,000 men, from twenty to thirty years of age, at about £60,000 per annum. He told me that the military-schools, the staff, the artillery, the engineers, the infantry, and sharp-shooters, were all well informed in their duties, and that the cavalry was the only defective arm. Every branch of the service is assembled and exercised for about one month in the year, and the whole body is ready to march at one day's notice. It is evident that a militia of this description cannot be equal on their first taking the field to a more exercised army. The Swiss, however, like the Greeks, having a strong country, can act on the defensive till they become perfectly *aguerried*. The Colonel gave me a list of all the books that apply especially to the system. These I shall procure and present them to the Greek senate.

In addition to this system, I think the Committee would do well to send out by Parry the American ordinance. I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that all the Greeks and Philhellenes, to the amount of one hundred and sixty, who had sought refuge in Germany and Switzerland, have been sent to the Morea. Of this number eighty have been disciplined.

Many well-informed persons have assured me that, on the Greek loan being properly announced, the debentures to a considerable amount would be purchased in Germany and Holland. Upon this subject you should address Messrs. Höpfner and Co.

I beg leave to suggest to the Committee the probable advantage of soliciting the society in India to subscribe to the Greek cause and to the loan. Mr. Campbell and

Mr. Buckingham, Dr. Gilchrist and Colonel Young, could further this object on being applied to; the two last might be added to our Committee. Be pleased to state to Mr. Bentham that I put a copy of his works into the hands of Monsieur Hirzel, who will place them in the public library at Zurich, where they will be read by the friends of freedom.

I had an interview with Monsieur Fellenberg, at Hofwill. He takes a strong interest in the cause of Greece. The Count Capo D'Istria had been for some time with Monsieur F. and had left him on the day of my arrival. He was desirous of soliciting the Count to return; but, on my telling him I was pressed for time, he said it mattered not, he would give me a letter to the Count at Lausanne. I then expressed my fear that Capo D'Istria was under obligations to Russia, and that he might wish to place Greece under the *protection* of that power,—protection that would entail dependence. "No," said Monsieur Fellenberg; "he is a Greek." He then asked whether *we* had no selfish—no English interest in view? I assured him that we wished to see Greece, her people, her soil, her commerce, and her press, free as their thoughts. Monsieur F. said, if Capo D'Istria had heard you express that sentiment he would have embraced you. He told me that Capo D'Istria's object was to preserve the Greek character, to which he attributed her success. To this end he proposed to establish an academy in Switzerland, exclusively for the youth of Greece. I said that the progress should be onward, not backward. Monsieur F. informed me that the Count was now educating a number of Greek boys in France and Switzerland in

the military art, in ancient languages, in architecture, sculpture, painting, in short, in all the sciences.

I reached Bern on the 10th instant: Sir Thomas Maitland was there, on his way to the Ionian Isles. On my arrival at Lausanne, on the 12th, I found that the Count Capo D'Istria was living at the same inn. I sent him my letters, and he received me with great kindness. He commenced his discourse by a diplomatical and historical sketch of the modern history of Greece. He then spoke of the course pursued by Russia and England, glossing over the conduct of the former. He said that Lord Londonderry's desire was to render Greece as insignificant and harmless as possible, and to make her people like the spiritless natives of Hindoostan; that he had recommended him to pursue an enlightened and liberal course towards the Ionian Islands; but that he (Lord L.) had not a mind to look deep into things, nor a soul to act nobly. He then began to hint at the selfish and commercial views of England. I replied that we had no fears for Greece on the side of Turkey, that what we feared was internal commotion excited by the military chiefs. We feared, too, Russia;—her invasion, even her protection, we feared. The Count resumed by observing that the Committee had done, and might still do, great good, but that we must not attempt to Anglicanise Greece. I replied that we rather wished to Americanize her. The Count thought our end should be to enlighten Greece and to act upon utilitarian principles. Yes, said I, Count, but do you think that the *Sainte Alliance* will allow Greece to establish a virtuous republic. His Excellency spoke as well as could be expected; he beat about the bush and then said that it

was not in the nature of things that monarchs should encourage republics; he added, that, if England acted nobly and sided with Greece, no power could succeed against her. Here I remarked that, though I had a favourable opinion of Mr. Canning's feeling towards Greece, I could trust to the honesty of no government; my only confidence lay in the free and martial spirit of Greece; if she could but enjoy two years of pure liberty, the enemy that invaded her would either waste to death in the attempt, or else, by a reaction, be herself revolutionized. The Count highly approved of my wish to introduce the military system of Switzerland into Greece. He also thought it a matter of the very first importance that Lord Hastings, or some enlightened man, should be sent to the Ionian Isles. "If," said he, "your Committee can effect this object, and obtain a loan, they may prove themselves the saviours of Greece. You should not, however, forget that if England can have her Committees, so also may Russia." After this I made my bow to the Count, and he expressed a wish to have another conference with me at Geneva.

I promised to introduce Capo D'Istria to Lord Hastings, but I have since learnt that His Lordship has left Geneva. They will meet at Rome, where the Count is going on account of his health. His health may be the cause, but Rome is nearer to Greece than Geneva.

I am, truly, &c. &c.

L. S.

P.S.—All our measures have been carried with the Swiss and German Committees. They have appointed a joint committee to act in Greece, of which M. Reinecke is the Swiss, and M. Deutsch the German,

member. They could not have selected better persons. They have agreed to place their troops in Greece at the disposal of the Committee, and to use their influence to promote the loan. I found the Committees very much irritated against the Capitani and the people of Greece. It was my business to show them that a people long enslaved could not be all virtuous; that the warriors and chiefs whose heroic conduct had saved their country could not be expected to have yet limited their ambition; and that a government so situated must bend to circumstances, however noble its intentions. I then traced all the favourable feeling that had been excited to the Swiss and Geneva Committees, who had first roused the people of England to useful exertion. In short, the despondency which prevailed is changed into hope and zeal, which will beget fresh efforts.—L. S.

LETTER V.

TO THE SAME.

Geneva, 18th October, 1823.

Dear Bowring,

I HAVE been detained here in collecting books of, and information from, eminent men.

Following the spirit of Mr. Hume's instructions, I have obtained the Geneva budgets of the four last years. The principles of economy pursued by that government are calculated to benefit the society under its influence, and are especially applicable to the state of Greece. No less applicable to Greece is the military system of

Switzerland. The Count Capo D'Istria, Colonel Dufour, who defended Corfu, and M. Dumont, all agreed with me on this point. A new military code and organization is to be the work of the next sessions at Geneva, and M. Dumont defers going to England in consequence. Surely it is matter of vast importance to make their military organization generally known, as connected with the cheap defence and liberties of nations. I consider that even the Landwehr of Prussia is a power that may one day overthrow despotism in that quarter.

I have had another instructive conference with Capo D'Istria. It will be gratifying to the Committee to learn that all his ideas are in coincidence with their own. I regret to hear from him that the Prince Mavrocordato is living in one of the Isles, and that Lord Byron is still at Cefalonia. This looks as if all were not sound in Denmark. The Count told me that he considered the conquest of Candia of immense importance. I asked if the Turkish commandants in the forts could be bribed. He was of opinion that they could not, because their government had selected them on account of their being great landed proprietors. He considers Mavrocordato a man of great probity and finesse,—qualities that are rarely found together, but very essential in his situation.

Monsieur Lütscher, President of the Greek Committee at Geneva, solicits, in a letter to me, of which I enclose an extract, the aid of the friends of Greece in England. [Vide Appendix, No. 6.]

I have purchased several works on legislation for Greece. At Geneva, great progress is making in this

most useful branch of political science. *Le Recueil des Loix de Genève* is the nearest approximation to the system of Bentham that has as yet been accomplished. It works well; and even the old, so prone to prejudice, approve it highly.

I am yours,

L. S.

LETTER VI.

TO THE SAME.

Milan, 25th October, 1823.

My dear Bowring,

I ARRIVED here yesterday. Mr. Schinas's friend, the Chevalier Mustoxidi, is honest and intelligent. I have endeavoured to obtain from him information about Greece.

The Chevalier thinks that Russia wishes to confer benefits on Greece; to gain over, by generous acts, some of the principal families; and then, when occasion offers, slily to assist Greece in the management of her concerns, and in the protection of that strong bond of union —their common faith. Austria he considers in a state of perplexity. She dreads the spread of liberal principles in the neighbourhood of Italy and her own frontier, and still more the aggrandisement of Russia. England, he says, has changed her conduct with the change of circumstances. So long as Greece could be retained in a state of thraldom and insignificance she was content; but finding that the Greeks had started from their

chains,—that they must either become a substantive state of importance, or a dependent one to swell the pride and power of an already preponderating empire, she now wishes to model her into a monarchy of federal states. To generalise all these interests, the Chevalier thought that these three powers would endeavour to place the son of the late King of Sweden on the throne of Greece. In that event, he must commence his course by changing his faith (if he has any),—the Mogul, circumcised and then baptized, might be quite as acceptable to the commonwealth. Nothing, he imagined, was more likely to thwart interference in the affairs of Greece, than a treaty between the belligerents, on the basis of the acknowledgement by the Porte of the independence of Greece, on condition of the latter paying an annual tribute.

The Chevalier is of opinion, that quiet steps should be taken to gain over the Servians from Russian, Turkish, and Austrian interests; this effected, the course of Greece would be more secure. To this end he recommends that some competent person should proceed thither to probe the state of feeling in that quarter, preparatory to the adoption of more decisive measures. Mons. M. thinks a negotiation should be entered into with the Pacha of Egypt to render him independent. This might spread, and could not fail to prove a powerful diversion. Mons. M. at my suggestion, has agreed to write a short historical pamphlet on the conduct of our government in the Ionian Isles. I have recommended him to select a number of strong facts, and to state them in so soft a tone that even the sensitive nerves of delicate politicians may not shrink from their

perusal. This pamphlet will be sent over to the Greek Committee for dispersion in the newspapers. The Chevalier is of opinion that the Greek government should again, in becoming language, solicit the Pope to take an interest in the holy cause in which they are engaged. He should be reminded of the instances in which his predecessors have endeavoured to excite the sovereigns of Europe to act against the Turks; and this appeal should be so framed as to touch the feelings of the Christian world. At my solicitation the Chevalier has agreed to send me the draught of a letter to that effect. I shall submit it to the Greek government for consideration. Mons. M. recommends the cultivation of the silk-worm and the vine in Greece. The former especially would prove a mine of wealth to them, that may immediately be converted into money. I shall endeavour to procure works on these subjects. To raise the feeling of the people, the Chevalier suggests that a prayer in favour of their sacred cause should be introduced into the *quotidien;* also, that a selection should be made of the great events recorded in Grecian annals, that they should be narrated in plain language, and published in a series of letters in the newspapers, for the information of the people. I asked him how the military chiefs could be rendered subservient to the government. He said, by the latter acting virtuously and deserving the confidence of the people, and by a loan, which would enable the state to pay and reward honourable services. This gentleman suggests, that a society and a museum should be formed in Greece; by who all records and antiquities should be preserved, and every event of importance registered. Pray favour me

with information on this subject. I think Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. Foster, of Liverpool, should be consulted. The Chevalier is of opinion that a Greek committee might be formed at Florence. I told him I feared much that such generous spirits could not breathe in the Bœotian atmosphere of the Holy Alliance. They would immediately be converted by the three great magicians into carbonari. In this letter I have purposely avoided giving the names mentioned by Mustoxidi. I start from hence to-morrow. At Bologna, at Florence, and at Pisa, I have to confer with men of eminence.

I am, &c.

L. S.

P.S. I remained two days after my business was completed at Genoa, in the hope of receiving Mr. Bentham's manuscript. It came not, and I reluctantly departed without it. I have directed it to be sent after me by the post, and have also spoken about it to Mons. Dumont.

I am yours,

L. S.

LETTER VII.

TO THE SAME.

Florence, 2d Nov. 1823.

My dear B.

MONS. JACOVAKY RIZO gave me the following information. The Hydriots and Spezziots, in virtue of a promise formerly made to them, wished to settle

their families at Napoli di Romania. Colocotroni, it seems, opposed this measure, upon which the islanders refused to act. Mavrocordato was, in consequence, sent to Hydra to conciliate them, and to persuade them to equip their fleet. He succeeded; they set sail, had a naval engagement with the Turks, between Tenedos and Mitylene, and took and burnt five or six vessels. Mavrocordato has returned to the Morea. Mons. Rizo thinks it a matter of the greatest importance to promote concord among the Capitani, and their subordination to the government. To this end he recommends my having personal conferences with the chiefs, for the purpose of convincing them that neither they nor their country can prosper, unless they act in concert. Servia, he considers completely under the influence of Russia, because the Servians acquired their privileges under the protection of that government. The Turks, it seems, have secured four of their principal chiefs as hostages at Constantinople. Albania, though a large portion of its population are Turks, is by no means attached to the Porte. A supply of provisions going to Corinth has been taken by the Greek fleet, and that place is now treating; it is by no means strong, and might be taken in two days. Patras is held by a great Turkish proprietor, and the wealth contained in it is considerable. This has excited the avarice of the various Greek chiefs, and their dissensions have hitherto prevented its capture. Madon and Coron are strong places, but not of much importance.

Mons. Rizo thinks that Greece will afford a most advantageous refuge for our superfluous population.

I am going to have an interview with the Prince

Caradgia this evening. To-morrow I proceed to Pisa.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

Mons. R. thinks that if the Greeks are to have a king, the Prince of Cobourg would be as acceptable as any that could be selected.

LETTER VIII.

TO THE SAME.

Pisa, 5th Nov. 1823.

Dear Bowring,

I ARRIVED here last night, and proceeded to business with the Metropolitan, Ignatius. He considers it a matter of first-rate importance that the London Committee should do all in their power to influence the British government in favour of Greece. England, he says, is the only power that can ensure her by a naval superiority. Turkey cannot, because her fleets are inferior; so, indeed, are her armies; and the more numerous these are the more difficult is their supply. Russia cannot invade the islands, because her fleet is not equal to cope with that of England, nor even with that of Greece; nor can she reach it by land without passing through the Turkish territory, which neither the Porte, nor England, nor Austria, would allow. It is true, that Russia looks with a steady eye to the conquest of Turkey; but ere this happens Greece may be mighty and invulnerable. I am grieved to report to you, on

the authority of Ignatius, that Mavrocordato has resigned his office. It must be our endeavour to get him restored. The Metropolitan is of opinion, that a king should be placed on the throne of Greece. (No king—no bishops.) He would prefer a foreigner. The Prince of Cobourg, or the son of the deposed king of Sweden. I have observed that this monarchical spirit is prevalent among the Greeks. With many eminent writers, they think that democracies are not suited to large states, because they possess less vigour and promptness. They talk of the prosperity of the small republics, and the decline and fall of the large ones. They forget to cite the corruption and effeminacy, the disorders and convulsions, to which large monarchies are subject, and the stability and grandeur of America; she should, on the contrary, possess more of each, because the government should be on the spot, and they take the best means to have an efficient president.

The Metropolitan thinks that Corinth must soon fall, inasmuch as its supplies have been cut off. Patras could not hold out many days against a regular siege, because it is commanded, has no casemates, and is crowded with people. The possession of this fortress would secure the fall of Lepanto, and the command of that Gulf, and would prevent the Turks from effecting a landing in the Morea. There is a report that Mitylene has revolted. This would be an event of vast importance. The island has a warlike population of 300,000 Greeks and about 30,000 Turks. There are in it two strong fortresses. Its capture would enable the Greeks to shut the mouth of the Dardanelles, and might ultimately tend to the fall of Scio.

There is a manufacture of coarse gunpowder in the Morea, which Parry will, perhaps, be able to improve. There is, however, at present, an absolute want of gunpowder in that quarter. It would, I think, be a good speculation to send out a cargo of it, from the imperious necessity of its being purchased with money, goods, or promises.

The Metropolitan thinks it would be unwise to attempt to discipline the present bands, which have proved their wonderful efficiency. He would, however, have a disciplined force for the protection of the forts, important passes, &c.

All the public bodies and eminent men I have conversed with agree in the expediency of changing the character of the government of the Ionian Islands. The Russians and French contrived to conciliate the islanders by securing in their interest the aristocracy; while, on the other hand, Sir T. Maitland has selected the most inefficient and insignificant men to fill the offices of government,—creatures that would bow to his will. Both systems were founded in injustice; for morality prescribes that none but men of probity and talent should be selected to rule.

A notion seems to prevail on the continent that England has a selfish policy in view towards Greece. I have endeavoured to impress a contrary conviction, founded on our interest. So lo[illegible] Greece could be kept down by the Porte, the [illegible]ment sanctioned her oppression. But [illegible]ed herself, and the question was [illegible] substantive state or to b[illegible] could remain on the mind

never could be the interest of England to increase that vast empire by adding to her wealth, and raising her into an important naval power. There is a report here that Lord Byron has offered to raise and maintain five hundred men.

Bentham's works are much admired on the continent. The professor of law here, Carminiani, is quite of this mind. At the College of Bologna none but the Greeks and foreigners are allowed to read this author. I wish you would get Buckingham to publish "Truth versus Ashurst" in his Journal. No one that reads it can stick to the sophisms of Blackstone. And in British India, where a great revolution must take place in the laws, it would be of permanent importance that they should understand what a demon they have bowed down before and glorified.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER IX.

TO THE SAME.

Ancona, 11th November, 1823.

Dear Bowring,

THE[illegible]ttled in Ancona an intelligent Greek, wh[illegible]at Corfu. He has promised me t[illegible]f all news that may reach [illegible] statement of all acts of [illegible]an Isles. He gave me [illegible]ived from a respectable

merchant at Syra. The Turks have lately put in motion two strong columns; one from Larissa, which directed its march towards Thermopylæ; this has been dispersed by Ulysses, and has returned to Zeitouni: the other, under the Pacha of Scutari, marched against Missolonghi; after much skirmishing, in which fell the famous Marco Bozzara; and, after the Turks had actually commenced the assault, they were repulsed with considerable loss. Ten Greek vessels were preparing to sail towards Missolonghi, to attack the Turkish fleet of fifteen ships. Nine Greek vessels had been assailed near Sante Monte, by six Turkish frigates and seven corvettes; other ships of the combatants were in sight, but could not take part in the action. Both parties received great damage, without any decisive advantage being gained by either, except the glory obtained by the lesser fleet.

The Greek navy consists of fifty-two vessels, which are principally stationed off the Island of Skiatho, in the Archipelago. The Turkish fleet is near Lemnos and Mitylene. The Greek government is about to move from Salamina to Napoli; all the differences concerning the fortresses having been settled.

The following are the contents of a letter from Zante, of the 10th October, 1823. Missolonghi is blockaded by 12,000 Albanians, and another army of 4,000 Turks is at Castros, about eight leagues from that fortress. The Greeks have 8,000 men at Missolonghi, and expect further reinforcements from the Morea. Ten ships are also said to have reached Missolonghi.

It is reported that Mavrocordato has been sent as Civil Governor to Missolonghi, and that Mataxa is to

remain there as Prefect. Patras appears to be the only important fortress which remains in the hands of the Turks. It is commanded by a hill, from which a plunging fire might be poured down on the heads of the garrison; and this hill has often been in the possession of the Greeks.

I can learn nothing about the Greek deputies that were to have been sent to England to negotiate the loan. Georgio Mavromichaeli has left this for Zante, there to await the orders of his father. Some think that he will be sent to England with the deputies. I gave it as my opinion that some person of talent, and vested with large power, should be despatched forthwith. As connected with this subject, I have in vain attempted to obtain proper information concerning the resources of Greece. The Turkish port-duties were from three to four per cent. and the land-tax amounted to about ten per cent. besides the extortions of the governors and chiefs. The lands were possessed by the government, by the clergy, by Turkish proprietors, and by the Greeks. The possessions of the latter were chiefly in the hills. In consequence of the revolution a large proportion of the land has become the property of the state, and it becomes a question how these lands should be disposed of? The wants of the Greek government are great, and the agricultural classes have no capital. Should this property be first leased out to ascertain its value, and then sold? Should it be put up to auction? Should it be sold in large or in small lots? Should it be sold to foreigners as well as natives? These are questions to which I solicit a detailed answer, for submission to the Greek government. Mr. Mill, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Hob-

house, might be advantageously consulted on this point, and local information obtained from Captain Blaquiere and the Greek gentlemen of the Committee. Be pleased to observe that the Capitani, possessing all the power, have laid their hands on a portion of this property, and enriched themselves. Colocotroni is said to be worth a million of dollars, Ulysses, 400,000 dollars, &c.

I have made every necessary arrangement to secure the correspondence, and also for procuring the newspapers from the German and Swiss Committees.

The Pacha of Egypt is said to hate and dread the Porte. He is no ways hostile to the Greeks. To the refugees from Cyprus he afforded an asylum; and those Greeks who felt disposed were allowed to proceed, armed, to their own country.

Your letter of the 21st of October last, and one annexed from Mr. Bentham, have come safe to hand. I rejoice to learn that the Spanish Committee have consigned over 100,000 balls and 2,000 firelocks to the Greek Committee. The intelligent soldier, mechanic, and agriculturist, whom you mention as going to settle in Greece, will be a most useful character there: he may command my services. The purchasing of land in Greece must prove an excellent speculation, and highly conducive to the improvement of agriculture and civilization in that quarter. I wish that you would send out, and that the government would receive, a number of these colonists: they could not raise money in a more advantageous manner. By this means they would reap and sow wealth at the same time. The surgeon and the stores will be highly acceptable. Orders shall be

immediately sent to Girostati to despatch Parry and the Anne from Corfu to its final destination. The British Consul here has been most kind to me: he has a promise to be sent to England with the first despatches that shall arrive from Corfu. He will go and be back again in Ancona in less than a month; so pray look out for him, and take advantage of his return. The German and Swiss Committees have appointed a committee of five members to act for them in Greece. They could not have selected better. Already we have in Monsieur Basilio Basili an able secretary, a Greek who speaks Italian and French. Pray address your letters to me either here, or at Zante, or to the seat of the Greek government. I shall make arrangements, at the two former places, to have them forwarded. If they are of consequence, address them either under cover to some one at Geneva, or, better still, to me, under the feigned name of A. B. Campbell, at Ancona. I have settled that they shall be forwarded to me from hence.

I beg of you to state to Mr. Bentham that I have received a letter from him of the 14th October last, with its enclosures, and also one of the 21st of the same month. I deeply regret to say that the one alluded to in the former, and bearing date the 10th October, has never reached me. There is some consolation, at least, in knowing that duplicates have been sent out under Parry's care. Could not some means be devised of obtaining proof of this fraud, of exposing and prosecuting the Emperor of Austria for the theft of the packet and of the money paid for its postage. Would that I had time to answer Mr. B.'s letters: they are the proud credentials which, however undeserved, I must

respect. They are enough to turn the head of a soldier, whose virtues grow out of his vanities. But to the point; I will do my utmost to comprehend these papers, and to place them in the channels of usefulness.

You may rely on the following fact. Since the year 1817 there has been a society established at Moscow, the object of which has been to revolutionize Greece. The president's name is Nicolo Paximali. One of its members, named Anastasio Jorgoglio, contributed 25,000 rubles. There was, however, another party of Greeks who were opposed to the society, and who wished to check its progress. This faction persuaded Jorgoglio that he had acted foolishly in giving the money, as it would not be advantageously expended; and the young man, being defective in judgment, acceded to their counsels, and called on the Committee to restore it. The president told him that it was despatched, and that it was not in his power to do so. Jorgoglio, resolved to reclaim it, applied to the government of Moscow to interpose their authority. Paximali explained that it was a voluntary gift, devoted to the service of his country. The government of Moscow declared that they could not decide the question, and referred it to St. Petersburg. The answer ultimately received was, that if the intentions of the Committee were not hostile to the Russian government, they were at full liberty to promote the interests of their country.

A Greek vessel, under national colours, a few days since, came into the port of Ancona. All the consuls assembled, pondered on the affair, and expostulated

with the local authorities. The latter called on Mr. Mela, a Greek gentleman resident in Ancona, to explain why the ship came under those colours. The ship, he said, was come for the purpose of commerce. They said the vessel could not be allowed to carry the flag. Mr. Mela replied that they would do wrong to drive her away, because this was a good opportunity to renew the commerce between the Levant and Ancona. They then determined that she must take down her colours while in port, and might hoist them again on going to sea.

I enclose herewith documents relative to the appointment of the Committee in Greece, and their instructions. [Vide Appendix, Nos. 7 and 8.] Colonel De Lounay, Monsieur Kolbe, Secretary Basili, myself, and Greek servant, depart to-morrow morning for Cefalonia, to confer with Lord Byron; thence to Zante, Parga, and Napoli di Romania.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER X.

TO THE SAME.

Cefalonia, 26th November, 1823.

Dear Bowring,

I SAILED from Ancona on the 22d November, in company with Colonel De Lounay, Messieurs Kolbe and Basili, and fifteen destitute Greeks from Russia, to whom a free passage was given. Off the

Gulf of Prevesa we met with a vessel which showed Austrian colours, and made us haul our wind. We feared that this might prove a Turkish cruizer, and were in a state of painful anxiety on account of our crew. It proved, however, to be a Greek vessel, which was proudly blockading the port.

We reached Cefalonia on the 22d November. At the Lazaretto, Count Gamba addressed me concerning Greece. He conveyed my letters to Lord Byron. His lordship has been here about three months; the first six weeks he spent on board a merchant-vessel, and seldom went on shore, except on business. Since that period, he has lived in a little villa in the country, in absolute retirement, Count Gamba being his only companion. His lordship is beloved by Cefalonians, by English, and by Greeks. Colonel Napier, the resident, is a good soldier and politician. He is a doing man, and, as far as depends on him, Cefalonia is well governed. He is making fine M'Adam roads all over the island.

The accounts received here about Greek affairs are not favourable. It is my duty to speak the whole truth to the Committee. Lord Byron, Colonel Napier, all, in fact, concur in representing the executive body as devoid of public virtue, and actuated by avarice or low ambition. The legislative body have always acted with great discretion. The armies and navies are ill spoken of by all Europeans: they, however, possess this redeeming quality, they are invariably successful. The primates have many of them exercised power under the Turks, and are, generally, vicious and devoid of honour. The clergy are illiterate, and not distinguished for their

morality. But what is most important is the character of the people. They are said to possess many of the vices of Asiatic nations; but they are sensible, shrewd, discriminating, anxious to acquire knowledge, and attached to the legislative body. M. Paraidi, Mavrocordato's secretary, called on me yesterday. He told me that Colocotroni had filled Napoli di Romania with his friends; that the legislative assembly had, in consequence, quitted it, and had settled at Argos. The executive body adhered to Colocotroni. I told the secretary that, while the government remained in this state of anarchy, they could expect no loan. He said that their hopes were fixed on Mavrocordato, and the expedition he was about to undertake. He was first to proceed with some ships and men to raise the blockade of Missolonghi, and then to make a descent opposite to Corfu, on the coast of Albania, where he calculated on a general rising.

Having received this intelligence, I proposed to Lord Byron, before M. Paraidi, to address the executive and legislative bodies, to represent to them the grief he felt at these calamitous dissensions, which must thwart all the exertions that had been made to obtain a loan for the Greeks; and the anxious hope he entertained that, for the safety and happiness of Greece, they would make a generous effort toward reconciliation. The object of the proposed measure was to force a reconciliation between the parties, or else to attach to the executive body the disgrace of having thwarted the loan, and thereby to render them odious to the people, and, consequently, powerless.

We have this moment received good news. The

Greek fleet has arrived at Calamatra. Troops will thence be embarked for raising the blockade of Missolonghi, and will then proceed to Albania. Petrombey is with the fleet, and Mavrocordato left Hydra seventeen days back to join it. You are aware, I presume, that Lord Byron has generously advanced £4,000 towards the payment of the armament. This money is placed in the hands of three commissioners. The Turkish army before Missolonghi are said to be moving off by hundreds. I quite rejoice to tell you that Mr. Green's bills, to the amount of £2,000, have not been accepted at Constantinople. You are aware that Patras, the castle of the Morea, and Lepanto, have hitherto been supplied through this source, and that from these fortresses the army before Missolonghi also drew its supplies. Hence we may conclude that the Porte has no money; that the Turkish troops must speedily abandon the siege of Missolonghi; and that the fortresses above mentioned, being nearly exhausted by the supplies they have afforded, and having no English Consul to give them further succour, must soon fall.

Patras, as well as the Castle of Morea and that of Romelia, which are the gates of the Gulf of Lepanto, may be taken without much difficulty; so also may Lepanto, though stronger than the others.

You were wise in not sending the Anne to Napoli. I have written to Corfu, to desire Parry to proceed with the stores of the Hope and Anne to Cefalonia, there to remain till further orders. Should Missolonghi be in security, that will probably become our head-quarters for the present.

I have been seriously ill. I am now well, and pro-

pose, after seeing Mavrocordato and Petrombey, to proceed to Napoli and Argos, there to endeavour, with silky words and appalling facts to conciliate the executive and legislative bodies. After this, call it vain, attempt, I shall return to Missolonghi, there to labour under Lord Byron, in the arrangement of all your views. The Deputies are detained at Corfu, in quarantine, and when released will proceed immediately to England. I think you should be silent and suspend operations relative to the loan, till you receive further authentic intelligence from Greece. I have a plan in my mind for the establishment of a post. Without the means of conveying ideas, neither military, nor commercial, nor political affairs can prosper. I also wish to establish hospitals and a dispensary. What is most wanted in Greece is a press, cautiously directed. Cautiously, on account of ears, noses, and heads. However, it is fair to say that the Greeks have not been guilty of enormities towards their Christian brethren. Towards the Jews, indeed, they have not displayed much milky kindness. Colocotroni, after Corinth had surrendered to other chiefs, despatched his followers thither for the purpose of plundering. The friends of good government pretend that he has no great qualities. He was only brave the day before he became wealthy. They report, too, that he and his adherents are most unpopular. 28th November. The following account of a naval victory may be relied on. The Greek fleet, consisting of nine vessels, commanded by Miaulis, attacked eleven Turkish ships, near the Island of Skiatho. They fought for six hours. The result was glorious to the Greeks, who took one corvette of twenty-four guns,

three brigs, and one transport. Two of the remaining ships they burnt, four they drove on shore, and one only escaped.

I am grieved to say that the executive has refused to allow Mavrocordato to command the expedition, and he is still at Hydra. The Primates of Carnea and Missolonghi solicited the senate to send him to their aid, and the people of the latter addressed that body to the same effect. The Hydriots and Spezziots are also much attached to Mavrocordato. In short, the whole nation seem to look up to him as their friend. The garrison of Corinth, consisting of 500 men, was, according to capitulation, safely transported to Thessalonica. The place is now in possession of the Captains Stiako and Niketas. These persons are not in alliance. There is a Mr. Brown here, whom you will shortly see. He lost his situation at Corfu in consequence of having communicated to Lord A. Hamilton some intelligence respecting Parga. This gentleman has lately visited the Morea, and will be able to give you the best information on all points connected with its interests. I have been much puzzled where to send the articles brought out by the Hope and Anne. My thoughts turned on Missolonghi, on Athens, on Ægina, but at last we decided on sending them to Spetzia. The situation is good and secure, the people are friendly, and fuel, &c. are there to be obtained.

I am going immediately to Napoli and Argos, with a letter from Lord Byron to the general government of Greece. The object is to reconcile the factions, and if we fail in this, to throw the odium of having thwarted

the loan on the offending party. This will cause a useful sensation at the ensuing elections. I will have the letter printed at Hydra, and spread it far.

Yours,

L. S.

[Vide Appendix, No. 9.]

LETTER XI.

À SUA ECCELLENZA IL PRINCIPE ALESSANDRO MAVROCORDATO, ETC.

Zante, 7 Decembre, 1823.

Ho l' onore d' includere nella presente diverse lettere per vostra Eccellenza, da queste rileverete che sono inviato del Comitato Greco d' Inghilterra per agire in compagnia di Lord Byron, e far avanzare le viste di questo a favore della Grecia. Per arrivare a questo scopo credo che sia necessario di non attaccarmi a qualchesia partito; ma in ogni caso d' agire in concerto col governo per l' avanzamento del maggior bene del maggior numero del popolo Greco. Il Signor Basili, mio secretario, conosce bene tutti i miei sentimenti e vi mettera a giorno di tutto francamente e publicamente.

Il mio desiderio è grande d' avere l' onore di fare la conoscenza di vostra Eccellenza, e di explicarvi tutti gli oggetti della mia missione in dettalio; per questa ragione desidero molto che vostra Eccellenza mi conceda un colloquio a questi parti prima di rendermi alla sede del governo.

Ho l' onore di essere con tutta stima e considerazione,

Di vostra Eccellenza
Umilissimo Servo,
L. S.*

LETTER XII.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Missolonghi, 13th December, 1823.

My dear Bowring,

I reached Missolonghi last night; and this morning made the acquaintance of Prince Mavrocor-

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TRANSLATION.

To his Excellency Prince Alexander Mavrocordato, &c.

Zante, 7th December, 1823.

I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency a variety of letters, from which you will perceive that I have been deputed by the Greek Committee in England, to act in concert with Lord Byron, and to further his views in favour of Greece. For the attainment of this object, I think it necessary not to attach myself to any party whatever, but to act in every case in concert with the government, for the advancement of the greatest good of the greatest number of the Greek nation. Signior Basili, my secretary, is perfectly acquainted with all my sentiments, and will frankly and openly put you in possession of them.

I am extremely desirous of the honour of becoming acquainted with your Excellency, and of explaining to you, in detail, all the objects of my mission, for which reason I am anxious that your

dato. He was surrounded by military chiefs, primates, and others. After the ceremony of introduction was over, I desired my secretary to read Lord Erskine's letter aloud. The company seemed moved by it, and I took that opportunity of mentioning to them that what they had just heard was the unanimous sentiment of the people of England. [Vide Appendix, No. 10.] I then spoke of a constitutional force, and said that we had derived the great features of our military system from the Greeks and Romans; and I regretted that while they preserved the heroic spirit of their ancestors, they neglected to cultivate that system of close co-operation which distinguished their phalanxes, and gave them such a decided superiority over their foreign enemies. I then adverted to the establishment of a free press, of posts, of hospitals, of schools, &c. I endeavoured to represent the fatal effects of the disunion which prevails in the government, and which injures public credit, commerce, and all amicable connexions, and is calculated to excite the ambition and to promote the success of their enemies. I strongly urged the necessity of attacking Patras, the Castles, and Lepanto, the conquest of which would secure the Morea, deprive the enemy of the Gulph, and probably put the Turkish fleet in their possession. The

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Excellency should grant me a conference in these parts, previous to my departure for the seat of government.

I have the honour to be, with the highest esteem and consideration,

Your Excellency's

Most humble servant,

L. S.

means which I proposed for their adoption were these, namely, 1,000 irregulars, a corps of five German artillery-men, six twelve or eighteen pounders, two bombs, and Parry, with his infernal fires.

The government have agreed to provision the artillery-men. I have written to Lord Byron to subscribe £300, towards paying them three dollars per month each, and have offered myself to subscribe £100. In three weeks I hope to have them from Napoli, and formed. The press will be at work in a fortnight. Parry has orders to come to Missolonghi, where the seraglio will be prepared for his reception. The German artillery-men may be employed to guard and work in the laboratory. Mavrocordato will assist in promoting the dispensary. Pray urge the Quakers to send their money to me, instead of employing it in Italy, &c. A school shall be established as soon as we can obtain a master. I beg of the Quakers to send out some one immediately to establish their system in all its purity. I am going on board the Greek fleet this night. You would do well not to send out any individuals or articles, but to send your money to me, or to some one in whom you repose your confidence. There is an excellent Swiss established here, named Dr. Meyer. He has the good qualities of his countrymen, and is intimately acquainted with the Greek character. I have recommended the Greeks to have the Swiss institutions always before their eyes, and their chiefs to have Washington before theirs.

I shall shortly go to Napoli and Argos; then be present at the congress; then go to Candia, and return to Missolonghi. Mr. Bentham's works are well known

to our prefect here, and to many others; they asked me about his Comments on the Greek Constitution. Pray send them to me, and, if possible, in Greek.

L. S.

LETTER XIII.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 16th December, 1823.

My dear B.

I SEND you, herewith, a copy of the minutes of the first sitting of the General Committee in Greece. [Vide Appendix, No. 11.]

The government has given up the Seraglio, an excellent building, for the laboratory. I have solicited two Greeks of respectability, to act as Parry's assistants; and shall in all cases, and in all our establishments, endeavour to *associate ourselves with the natives*. By this means they will take a deep interest in troops, schools, hospitals, posts, &c. With respect to the artillery, I shall maintain it for three months, during which time, Patras, Lepanto, and the castles, might be captured through its instrumentality. After this period, if Lord Byron does not subscribe to its further maintainance, the German Committee have still the means of supporting it for six additional months. It is also my intention to add fifty Greeks to the corps. Parry's subordination will not be exacted, as he will be the inspector. The press will be at work immediately. The journal will

be called the Greek Chronicle; and the motto decided on is, "The greatest good of the greatest number." Lord Erskine's and Lord Byron's letters will appear in it immediately.

The hospital and dispensary will be immediately established. I have an idea that funds might be partly obtained by the sale of medicines to the rich, and afterwards by a grant of public lands. The post, Mavrocordato says, may be established, and will prove highly useful; and if no other person can be found to organize it, I shall undertake the task. I must settle this matter when at Argos. The primates of this quarter of Greece will assemble next week, to take into consideration an expedition against Patras, Lepanto, &c. the garrisons of which are said to be in low spirits. The Greek fleet blockades the Turkish fleet in the gulf of Lepanto, although the latter is double the force of the former. The Greek admiral, on being asked by me whether he meant to attempt the attack, said, "Yes; we did not come here for nothing." I think they will make an attempt with their fire-ships. I went on board the Spetziot admiral's ship with Mavrocordato, and afterwards, to prevent jealousy, visited the Hydriot admiral also. All their captains came on board, and, on my return, nearly all of them saluted, some with powder, some, according to their custom, with ball. Mavrocordato is a favourite with the islands, the people of Western Greece, and the legislative body. He is now president of that body, and is sent round here to settle affairs in this quarter. I find him good natured, clever, accommodating, and disposed to do good. He has

rather an ingenious than a profound mind. He seems, at all times, disposed to concede, and to advance every good measure; and I consider it a grand advantage for Greece that he is now in power at Missolonghi. The society here, consisting chiefly of soldiers, have received me with warm, and, I believe, with sincere professions of regard. I consider myself one of them, and hope, by that means, to be considered so by them.

Schools there are, I believe, none in Greece. In concert with some good natives I hope they may be established. What we most stand in need of is a good master to teach the system. How comes it that the Quakers are backward in this useful work? I have written to Lord Guildford and others on the subject. The dissensions are moderating. Lord Byron's letter, and even my presence at the seat of government may, perhaps, do good.

Lord Byron's presence here is anxiously solicited by the government and people. A Greek vessel has been sent to Cefalonia for him, and I doubt not but he will come. So we expect Byron, Parry, and the press all to enter the field together. From the blaze of such a constellation I shall turn my face, and seek honours at Napoli, Argos, &c. Half my day is taken up with paying and receiving visits, and the rest in local business, so that I have not much time to devote to the Committee.

Yours, &c. &c.

L. S.

Do not send any more persons or things; send us a little money, and if we squander it or rob you, then

condemn us, and be more prudent in future. The military power, in the neighbourhood of Missolonghi, is attached to the government, especially the brave Suliots. The people seem to have no prejudice against us. Metaxa, a person cruelly persecuted by Maitland, is the prefect here. He is not much attended to. In fact, the system in Greece is quite military and feudal, and the laws are neither much known nor observed.

The executive are accused of having attempted to sell and to appropriate to their own use the public lands, which has rendered them odious. The first defence of Missolonghi, with only 300 men, was wonderful, and its successful result most important. This fortress has now some works, and its second defence, therefore, is less extraordinary. The Turks attacked it with 24,000 men. They lost by wounds and sickness 3000. The defence of Anatolico, which is in the neighbourhood, was also admirable. Previous to the siege of this place, it had always been supplied with water from a distance. During the siege, however, a shell fell in the centre of the place, and out gushed a spring of water, from which the inhabitants have ever since been supplied. Whether this is a miracle or a falsehood, priests and historians must decide.

After the assembly of the primates has been held, I anticipate the following result, viz. an expedition against Lepanto, the Castles, and Patras. Byron will, I hope, take 2000 Suliots into pay; Parry and the artillery will, by that time, be ready, and success will thus be secured. You must be aware that such a triumph would place this part of Greece in security,

and enable the friends of freedom to pursue all their liberal plans.

L. S.

LETTER XIV.

TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

(Translated from the Italian original.)

Missolonghi, 16th December, 1823.

Excellent Sirs,

ENCLOSED are letters addressed to you by Lord Erskine and Lord Byron. The arrival of the Greek fleet off Missolonghi, and the interesting anticipations associated with that event, lead me from my direct course to the seat of the Greek government; and I am now waiting to see Lord Byron, who is daily expected in this quarter. These circumstances have deprived me of the honour of appearing before you and explaining to you the objects of my mission. For the present, I shall not intrude upon your time by giving you an imperfect sketch of the feelings which your noble cause excites in Great Britain, or the measures which those who represent that feeling are anxious to pursue towards the deliverance of Greece, the promotion of her knowledge, and the firm establishment of her liberties. Suffice it to say, that we have no selfish and no foreign feeling lurking about us, but are, from sentiment, as from policy, Greeks to the very heart. Actuated by these considerations, I have heard, with deep

concern, that dissensions prevail amongst the Greeks. Where this fault lies is beyond my knowledge; and even were I informed, it would ill become a foreigner to interfere in such concerns. All I can venture to pronounce is, that whoever or whatever may be the cause of the disease, it is one that threatens the independence and the freedom of Greece. God grant, therefore, that it may be removed.

I am, &c. &c.

L. S.

LETTER XV.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Missolonghi, 18th Dec. 1823.

My dear B.

CONSIDERING my presence here for a time useful, I have deferred my journey to Napoli, and have addressed a letter to the general government of Greece.

The object of this was to remove the jealousy on the part of the executive body which my presence here was calculated to excite, and to destroy all idea of my belonging to a faction. Parry has directions to proceed hither; I shall to-morrow remove my abode to the Seraglio, in order to arrange every thing for his reception. The yard belonging to the Palace is walled in, and in its front is a large space, where it is proposed to exercise the artillery. The artillery officers and men

have been carefully selected. A German has been despatched to convey instructions to them to proceed hither. In a fortnight all will be here, and, if expedient, at drill. I have advanced the funds for three months' pay; the German Committee have funds for six months more; and the rest we have solicited from Lord Byron. When this corps shall be formed, by attaching to it 100 Greek soldiers or sailors, they will be able to man a sufficient number of mortars and guns to take any fortress in Greece.

The press will be at work next Monday. Its first production will be a prospectus. On the first day of the year 1824 the Greek Chronicle will be issued: Dr. Meyer is the editor, and I have hired an intelligent man to assist him, and have furnished him with much matter. It will be printed in Greek and Italian; it will come out twice a week, and the price will be six dollars per annum. Pray endeavour to assist its circulation in England, and send out all newspapers and other matter. I hope to establish presses in other parts, but must wait until after the meeting of the Primates, who are to settle concerning the expedition, and till the inspector Parry is settled and hard at work. Money expended in England will not do one-tenth as much good as money expended here.

For example,—for £200 I can set the press at work; for £100 I can establish a post across the Morea; for £500 I could put a force in movement that would take Patras, Lepanto, and the Castles, which would free Greece. Send, therefore, no more men or things;—*send me money*. Solicit the Quakers to send out a good schoolmaster, books, medicines, surgical instruments,

and money,—to Greece, not to the continent. Let all articles be sent to Missolonghi, and addressed to me; they will then be placed under lock and key in the store-house. The expedition to Lepanto, &c. &c. will, I think, be commanded by Mavrocordato, and will consist of 2,000 Suliots, together with Parry and the artillery corps. I have no fear of the result if properly conducted. Missolonghi is quiet, and Mavrocordato, the Primates, and the people, are all well disposed to further good measures. I am trying to connect myself with the best and most influential natives. It would be a vain attempt to do any extensive good without their assistance: with it and a little money much may be effected in this neighbourhood. In the Morea I am informed that little or nothing can be done; but of this I am by no means convinced. "*Nous verrons.*" The administration of the police is in the hands of the Primates and the Capitani, or rather justice exists not at all. Feudalism Prevails in all its wildness. The Primates here are going to solicit Lord Byron to assist them with his advice in their councils. Intelligence has just arrived that the Turks of Patras begin to talk of capitulating. Negotiations are strangely conducted here; the conferences are carried on in an ineffectual manner for days and weeks by a Turkish and a Greek soldier, who smoke together and talk the business over. When they come to an understanding, their chiefs meet, and agree to and seal the treaty.

It is my practice, when the natives visit me, to draw their attention to those points which are most essential to their welfare, and to put the matter in a point of view that will interest them, and set their minds in labour.

For example, if I wish to recommend military discipline to them, I speak of the combined operations and close order observed by their ancestors in their arrays: speaking of education, I lament that their Turkish masters should have deprived their children of the means of acquiring that knowledge which their great forefathers so eminently possessed. As a proof that this works on their minds, several parents went this morning to Dr. Meyer, and solicited him to speak to me about establishing a school. Their chief want is a master to teach the system. Elementary works, too, are much wanted; such, for instance, as the School Encyclopædia, &c. and the Bible, in modern Greek.

The followers of the Greek religion, like the Catholics and the Hindoos, do not read their Scriptures: the consequence is, ignorance of their creed and superstition, upon which is always engrafted despotism. The only edition of the Scriptures in modern Greek was, I believe, published at Venice a few years back. I beg of you always to bear in mind that no one speaks English in this country; that it is a serious task translating first into one language and then into another; and, consequently, that all writings and matter sent out here should be either in Italian, in French, in German, or in Greek.

Yours, &c. &c.

L. S.

LETTER XVI.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 20th December, 1823.

My Dear B.

I SEND you an account of the proceedings of the third meeting of the General Committee. [Vide Appendix, Nos. 13 and 14.] It is necessary to explain this matter to you. The Greek fleet, consisting of nine Hydriot and five Spetziot vessels, are at the same time blockading the Gulph of Lepanto and protecting the Bay of Missolonghi from the Turkish fleet now off Patras: they are also destined to co-operate with the army against the fortresses on the borders of the Gulph of Lepanto. Now we look to this conjoint operation as one that will, if successful, place Western Greece in a state of security; and, from the character of Mavrocordato, the military chiefs, primates, and people, in the way to obtain good government. But the plan in contemplation was likely to miscarry, owing to the government having no means to pay the fleet, and the sailors having, consequently, refused to continue their services. Under these circumstances, Mavrocordato borrowed here and there, until at last he could procure no more money; and 500 dollars were still wanting, without which the fleet would not remain. Under these circumstances he sent Mr. Meyer to me to obtain the money. I told him that I should devote two-thirds of my income to the Greek cause, but that I should only make that sacrifice to the furtherance of important objects which would have a lasting influence

on the nation; for example, in promoting education, a free press, and posts, to give currency to men's ideas, &c. I said that the expedition could not depart for a month, or accomplish its purpose under two months, and therefore I could only consent to risk my money on the guarantee that the fleet should remain here during that period. Mavrocordato signed a document, giving his word of honour that seven of the ships should remain here for two months, which being equal to the object, the contract was concluded that night.

Your agent has now been at Missolonghi one week. During that period a free press has been established, a corps of artillery has been decided on, the funds furnished for its maintenance during nine months, and a person despatched to assemble it; means have been furnished to prevent the Greek fleet from dispersing, and a proper house and grounds have been procured for the establishment of a laboratory. This is a very encouraging commencement of our labours.

The loan should, I think, be placed under the control of a commission, and the money sent to Zante. I think Mr. Barff, and myself, and another close-fisted person, should be named as commissioners: the funds should then be placed in no hands but those of the government;—by government I mean a regular established administration, and not *two factions*. Were this the case, the people who are daily gaining strength would soon oblige their masters to attend to their interests, or else select other rulers. The press will issue its prospectus this day: in it I have caused an article from Bentham's pamphlet to be translated; it treats of the influence of freedom in America, and is all comprehensive and conclusive. I have also

written a letter in the prospectus, soliciting subscriptions; this I shall sign and send to each member of the executive and legislative bodies, and also to the principal Capitani and Primates. I was yesterday visited by Capitano Hormari, a brave and modest soldier: I asked him how many head of cattle he had; he replied 500,000. Dr. Meyer confirms his statement.

Parry has not yet arrived. He was first ordered to Cefalonia, then to Spetzia, and I, six days back, directed a letter to him at Corfu, changing his destination, and desiring him to proceed to Missolonghi. Lest he should be already off for Spetzia, I have addressed a letter to him there, requesting his return. My orders to him have been founded upon the best intelligence which I was able to obtain, and they changed with the change of circumstances. I have obtained permission to associate the Captain of the Port and the Commissary with Parry as his agents. They are good men, and will be useful to him. Money is what I want here: a little from the Committee, a little from the Quakers; schools, presses, posts, hospitals, all will then flourish; elementary books on education, war, agriculture, &c. newspapers, useful pamphlets, Greek Bibles, the Monthly Repository, medical stores, blankets, bandages, matter for the press, and *two schoolmasters*, to teach the Lancasterian system, are all much required. I think with such means, placed in judicious hands, this nation might be regenerated. Address your letters to me at Zante, and all things to me must be sent to Missolonghi. If you send persons out, which I hope *you will not*, take care to place them in subordination under your agents.

I have heard of two extraordinary boys here. One is ten years of age, and possesses a great talent for making extemporary poetry. The other is a little Jew, of seven years old, whom the Turks converted, *par force*, on account of his calculating powers. I have sent to Jannina for them, and, should they answer the description, I shall send them home to Mr. Bentham, to be educated at Hill's school, (Hazelwood.) [Vide Appendix 15.]

A sort of surly misunderstanding still exists between the executive and legislative bodies. The latter is accused of having fulfilled none of its engagements; namely, to equip a fleet of sixty ships, to employ 12,000 men in an expedition, and to establish schools, presses, posts, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XVII.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 23d Dec. 1823.

My dear Bowring,

A TURKISH brig was pursued by a number of Greek ships on the 10th, and, after a gallant running fight, driven on a rock near Ithaca. The Greeks rifled the sinking ship and pursued forty-eight Turks who sought a refuge on the shore. Some were killed; some escaped. The brig had 250,000 piastres on board, for the payment of the soldiers at Patras. Letters addressed to Usuff Pacha, the commandant,

and others, stated that the troops had had no pay for eighteen months, and that the Porte, during that period, had not given them wherewithal to pay the barbers for shaving them. Usuff Pacha's bills, for the payment of provisions, had been rejected at Constantinople. The commandant of Coron applied to the Porte for cannoneers and ammunition. The reply was, that they had not cannoneers even to supply the fleet; but that they would send a supply of ammunition.

On the 10th December, a Greek vessel, with twenty men, attacked a Turkish vessel with seventy men on board. The latter was proceeding from Patras to Prevesa, with persons who had fled on account of the disorders which prevail at Patras. The fight was so obstinate that the Turkish vessel went down; seven men were taken up and saved, and some reached the shore, but most of them were killed.

Count Metaxa, a member of the executive, has been prosecuted, judged, and dismissed from his office, by the legislative body, on account of having retired from Napoli, and left the executive without a sufficient number to act and pass laws; Colocotroni and Petrombey having been absent, and three members being required to constitute a quorum. Colliopulo having a dissension with Dellianopulo about the territory of Carritea they fought; twelve soldiers fell, and then followed a convention. Colliopulo then proceeded to the blockade of Patras, under the command of Colocotroni. Probably they came to prevent Andrea Zaimi and Andrea Londos from their intentions to blockade Patras. The legislative body is said to be at Cranidi: if so, they have resorted to that place to deliberate in security, and to

be near Spetzia. In this they have acted wisely. A public meeting has been held in the church of St. Spiridion, at Missolonghi; the object of which was to chuse four magistrates. The prince Mavrocordato read to them his credentials, by which it appeared, that the executive and legislative bodies had appointed him president of the legislative body, and civil and military governor of Western Greece, by which is meant Livadia. The aristocracy endeavoured to have the four members elected from their body, pretending that they were wiser, and knew the customs and business better than the plebeians. The people, on the other hand, contended that they could select from among themselves persons equal to the duties, and who would not betray their liberties. The result was, that two of the primates and two of the people were elected.

The press is not yet in motion; I will explain to you the cause. When I arrived here I found that Mavrocordato had brought a press with him, and that Dr. Meyer had undertaken to conduct it. I immediately endeavoured to rouse the several persons concerned to commence the work; but a thousand obstacles were thrown in the way. At last a house was procured and put in order: a prospectus, partly written by Dr. Meyer and partly by myself, was prepared, a list of the members of the three Parliaments, the Primates, Capitani, &c, was made out, and a circular letter ready to forward to them. In short, when I thought that the matter was actually printed, the *redacteur* declared that the language of the prospectus was not good; that he had received one from the prince, that was all excellent; in short, that he *would not print* the prospectus. Mark

well that he is the only printer here. It is necessary to mention to you that, during this most important struggle, the treaty or contract, which I had guaranteed relative to the small loan of £100 for the fleet, had been violated. Instead of seven ships being retained here, only five, and two fire-vessels, remained. The Prince's secretary came to explain the matter to me; but sophistry would not do from one who was slily acting as censor over the press, and attempting to suppress the thoughts of the finest genius of the most enlightened age—the thoughts of the immortal Bentham. I told the secretary that contracts were sacred things, and if they were broken in one instance what security was there for Lord Byron's loan or the expected English loan. The next morning I met the *redacteur* at Dr. M.'s, and rated him roughly. I declared that I would set up a press in the Morea, and expose the whole intrigue. I then asked whether it was intended to establish an inquisition in Greece. "What," said I, "will Prince Mavrocordato say to you; he who is the idol of the people, the governor they have forced the executive to adopt, and the president of the representatives of a free people, should he hear that you have acted so basely?" He shuffled, and agreed to publish what Dr. M. had written, but said that the translation from Bentham was not in good Greek, and could not appear. I gave him another sound rating, and he yielded. Since that time, the Prince has called upon me. I told him how infamously the printer had behaved, and repeated all that I had said to him. I told him, further, that no man's reputation could be safe without a free press; and, as an instance of it, I mentioned that he was accused of wishing to sell the Morea to England,

and of aspiring to the throne of Greece. The high and sturdy tone assumed in these two conversations produced the desired result:—the prospectus is printed; and I feel proud that in Greece, as in Hindoostan, I have contributed to the first establishment of a free press. There was a press, indeed, at Calamata, but it was under the control of Ipsilanti, and the one at Corinth was merely used for registering decrees and proclamations. I propose to establish another press, at the seat of the legislative body; and the lithographic ones may be placed at Calamata, Candia, and Athens.

I have addressed the general government of Greece on the subject of the posts, and have offered to undertake the conveyance of the mails from Corinth to Napoli, Tripolitza, and Gastouni. This will enable us to circulate letters and newspapers all over Greece, the Islands, and to Europe.

I have also offered to the Prince to establish an hospital, and he has agreed to the terms. The government is to find a house, three servants, beds, &c. The medicines are to be furnished by me, and the upper and middle classes are to pay for them in such proportions as to remunerate me. Pray send out surgical instruments, medicines, blankets, &c.

I have written to an American missionary at Malta, and to an English one at Corfu, to assist Greece with school-masters, books, bibles, presses, medicines, &c.

Send your letters to Zante, Cefalonia, or Corfu, to be forwarded thence to Missolonghi.

By my advice, Mavrocordato has sent Kindermann to reconnoitre Lepanto. The Prince means to blockade, besiege, or assault it.

I wish that you, Gordon, Blaquiere, and Brown, would come out to Greece. I long to see l'inspecteur d'artillerie, Mr. Parry.

The artillery corps will be formed immediately, and it may easily be augmented. I shall endeavour to get Gubernati's corps re-embodied. More than this cannot now be effected. When the government has money they may *then* select some good officers, and take 4,000 irregulars into their pay. This will give them a preponderance.

The troops of the Pacha of Scutari, that retired from Missolonghi, have been refused provisions by the Albanians, and have lost many men in fighting to obtain them. Silidar Poda has revolted against Omer Pacha, declaring that he will acknowledge none but Ismael Bey, the grandson of Ali Pacha, as governor of Albania. Aga Mouhourdar, another influential chief, has also declared for Ismael Bey. Omer Pacha has quitted Prevesa to attack these two chiefs, and that place and Arta are left defenceless. In a word, the Albanians are engaged in a civil war favourable to Greece; and the Pacha of Scutari will not be tempted to make another journey to Missolonghi.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XVIII.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 28th December, 1823.

My dear Bowring,

THE following is a copy of my letter to the general government of Greece, relative to the establishment of a post across the Morea.

" Excellent Sirs,

" A COMMITTEE in England having sent me " here to promote the interests of Greece, I beg leave " to recommend to the General Government the esta- " blishment of a post for the conveyance of letters and " parcels across the Morea. In all countries, the quick " circulation of ideas must be conducive to the public " good, but more especially so in a free and commer- " cial state. Impressed with this conviction, if none " other will undertake the task, I offer to convey the " mails, at my own risk and expense. The centre of " the post will be at Tripolitza, having correspondents " at Gastouni, Napoli, and Corinth. From Gastouni " the correspondence with Western Greece, the Ionian " Isles, and Europe will be conducted; from Napoli, " it will extend to the Isles of the Archipelago; and " from Corinth, to Eastern Greece. The plan is as " follows:—The superintendent, or first clerk, of the " post, is to be placed at Tripolitza; one clerk is to be " stationed at Napoli, one at Corinth, and one at Gas- " touni. The duties of the superintendent are the " general direction of the department, the making up

" of the accounts, the paying of the servants, and " receiving of the revenue every month from the junior " clerks. All the clerks are to attend at their respective " offices for the reception and distribution of letters " and parcels, and to receive payment for them on " their delivery. They are to keep the accounts, of " which, at the end of every month, they are to convey " a statement, together with the money received, to " the superintendent, at Tripolizza. The letters and " parcels are to be conveyed by runners. The runners " are to go at the rate of five miles in each hour, and " they are daily to perform about twenty miles. The " post is not to proceed on Sundays.

" One post-day the runners are to proceed in the " direction of Corinth, and the following post-day in " the direction of Gastouni.

" Letters and parcels are to pay in proportion to " their weight, and the distance they are conveyed.

" A single letter of two drams is to pay five paras " for four hours, and parcels at the same rate.

" The payment is to be made on the delivery of let- " ters and parcels.

" The office does not guarantee any objects of value " that may be despatched by the post.

" The superintendent is to receive five dollars per " month, the clerks four dollars each, and the runners " three dollars each.

" L. S.

31st December.

Missolonghi is placed in a state of difficulty. The neighbourhood has been ruined by two Turkish cam-

paigns. Provisions are, consequently, very dear. The town is filled with the Primates, Capitani, and their followers, who have come here to attend the Congress assembled to consider the affairs of Western Greece. All are looking forward to Lord Byron's arrival as they would to the coming of a Messiah. Three ships have been successively despatched after him, and he promises that he is on the eve of departing; but two of these ships have, one after the other, been obliged to quit the harbour of Cefalonia without him. The third ship has not yet returned. Meanwhile the Greek soldiers and fleet murmur for pay. Mavrocordato tells them that he will pay them on receiving Lord Byron's loan. The loan comes not to hand, and I am called upon to give security for £100 borrowed from the German Committee. This I do under promise that seven ships are to remain here for two months. Three or four days after, the contract is broken, and only five remain. On the 29th December, the sailors of these remaining ships complain that they have no pay. They demand it, or threaten to quit the vessels. They have put their threat in execution; whether to return or not we are ignorant. During this eventful period, Usuff Pacha, the Commandant of Patras, is named Captain Pacha. He is a gallant fellow; and finding that the Greeks have only five ships here, persuades the Turkish fleet to venture out of the Gulf of Lepanto, and they are now blockading the port. Beyond these, again, are seen the Greek ships, and, among the rest, the one that was sent for Lord Byron. Whether he is on board or not is a question. You will allow that this is an eventful day, when I tell you that the Turkish fleet is come out;

that Lord Byron is expected; that the Congress is to meet; and that the prospectus has, at last, made its appearance. We conceive that the Turkish fleet will either return into the Gulf in a few days or be off altogether. The latter supposition is founded on our knowledge that the fortresses and the fleet are in want of provisions.

Events change every moment. The Turkish fleet is retiring into port.

Since I last addressed you, I have had another hot fight in defence of the press. Dr. Meyer called on me to say that Bentham's remarks could not appear in the prospectus. I told him that they must, or I would retire from my connexion with him and his press. They have appeared. You will judge of the importance of the impression which this passage must make on men about to legislate on the measure, and on a people about to stare and wonder at something new.

The legislative body is settled at Cranidi, opposite to Spetzia. There they may deliberate safely. Ulysses has taken Karisto, in Negropont. No place of strength now remains there in the hands of the Turks but the capital.

Lord Byron's two servants have just arrived here, and have brought me a letter from his Lordship. [Vide Appendix, No. 16.] He and Count Gamba set off in two vessels from Cefalonia. They went to Zante, and thence proceeded for Missolonghi, with their bills of lading made out for Calamata. Just as they were coming into port, out came the Turkish fleet, Gamba was taken by a frigate, and conveyed to Patras. The Zante government will demand his restoration, and that of our

press, &c. Lord Byron had a narrow escape. He got into Scrofus, a little island, a few hours' sail from this. Thither I have sent two armed boats, and a company of Suliots, so that he may come by sea or land, as he pleases. He will be here to-morrow. If he had not come, we had need have prayed for fair weather: for both fleet and army are hungry and inactive.

Parry has not appeared. Should he also arrive to-morrow, all Missolonghi will go mad with pleasure.

Pray send us out matter for our press, in Italian, French, or German. What we want are short plain essays, on liberty, on law, on justice, on publicity, on elections, on education, &c. The labour of translating such things, and then watching their re-translation into Greek, is not in my power. I hope our press will not be detained at Patras. For want of Roman letters, we cannot print the Chronicle in Italian.

The public meeting is put off till to-morrow. I have recommended Mavrocordato to endeavour to introduce discipline and system there, otherwise noise and riot will prevail, and no business will be done. I have, also, advised him to propose a number of the most enlightened and virtuous men to form committees, and to prepare reports for the approval of the General Assembly.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XIX.

TO THE SAME.

2d January, 1824.

My dear Bowring,

HERE you have our Greek Chronicle. The passage from Bentham is from his pamphlet on the liberty of the press, pp. 9, 10. The prospectus I have distributed to the members of the two last parliaments, and to all the Primates, Capitani, and Sages of Greece, the Islands of the Archipelago, the Ionian Isles, &c. I have written to Dr. Psylas, to invite him to conduct a paper at the seat of the government which is now at Cranidi. I have, also, written many articles for the press. If you could send out a couple of men who could speak French, German, or Italian, and who could write strong articles in plain language, they would do incalculable good here.

Byron is expected here every moment. Count Gamba is in no danger; but I fear the Committee's articles will not be restored. The press is the most valuable of them.

Every thing is going on well here. My room is full of natives from morning to night, and the object of every word I utter is to impress upon their minds the advantages of liberty, education, the pure administration of justice, &c. Prince Mavrocordato is a good man. Do not imagine, however, that he is a friend of liberty in a large sense. He is not: but these are no times for an avowal of sentiments hostile to freedom.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XX.

TO M. PSYLAS.

Jan. 2d, 1824.

Monsieur,

Un comité en Angleterre a envoyé ici quelques presses, à dessein de donner publicité aux pensées des hommes, à fin d'éclairer l'esprit public en Grèce.

Le Comité m'a confié la tâche de mettre en mouvement cette machine puissante. Par conséquent j'ai demandé aux personnes instruites qui étoient les hommes les plus habiles, prudents et honnêtes pour diriger les Gazettes.

Au commencement du catalogue de ceux-ci je trouvois votre nom. C'est pour cette raison que je prends la liberté de vous demander si vous êtes disposé à entreprendre cet office à la résidence du gouvernement, et sous quels termes.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Votre très humble serviteur

L. S.*

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* TRANSLATION.

To M. Psylas.

Jan. 2d, 1824.

Sir,

A committee, in England, has sent to this country several presses, for the purpose of giving publicity to the ideas of men, in order to enlighten the public mind of Greece.

The Committee has confided to me the task of putting this powerful machine in action, and I have, therefore, inquired of well-informed persons, who were the most able, prudent, and honest men, to be entrusted with the direction of the Gazettes.

LETTER XXI.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Missolonghi, 3d Jan. 1824.

My dear Bowring,

A PUBLIC meeting of the Primates and Capitani of Western Greece took place here yesterday, in the yard of the Seraglio; Prince Mavrocordato opened the meeting. He said, he had heard with delight, on his arrival here, that the patriot warriors of Western Greece had driven the enemy, with great loss, from their soil, and had thereby saved Missolonghi and Peloponnesus from pest, death, and ruin. With no less delight did he see these same persons assembled to deliberate on the state of Greece. He could not but anticipate that their undertakings, in civil as in military affairs, would be attended with advantage. With respect to union of sentiment, it was not to be met with in private or in public assemblies; but when the end was good, the collision of sentiment tended to enlighten men, and to promote the common interest. Passion and civil discord were alone the sources of mischief. For a proof of this it was not necessary to cite history, the facts

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At the beginning of the list of these I perceive your name. It is on this account that I take the liberty of inquiring if you are disposed to undertake that office at the seat of government, and on what terms?

I have the honour to be
Your most humble servant,
L. S.

were before their eyes; and from their past sufferings they should learn to be wiser for the future. Greece had, indeed, nothing to fear from the enemy. She had confounded the Turk even when *disunited*. But, *united*, she had pushed her advantages still further, had saved her soil from desolation, and her resources from ruin. The prince thought not with those who traced discord and disunion to poverty. On the contrary, he considered that Greece did possess resources equal to the drain occasioned by the war, if well husbanded. But if she did not possess sufficient wealth, was it by disunion that wealth was to be obtained? Surely not. For who would lend when he knows not to whom he lends, and whom to look to for his capital? He then observed, that the illustrious person whom the people had brought to Missolonghi, by their repeated calls, could be of no use to them unless they acted with union and friendship. All good depended upon themselves. With it they required no individual aid, without it no aid could be effectual. There was, he said, a report abroad, that he must repel as calumny. It had been rumoured, that Western Greece wished to separate her interests from those of the Morea. It was not so: but if the latter possessed resources beyond her wants, it was but just that she should contribute to a war carried on for the defence of her outworks. If, as had been asserted, the revenue of the Morea had been squandered and pillaged, the people had a right to demand redress from the government, or, rather, they should give the government the force necessary to effect the object. Prince Mavrocordato then recommended the meeting to appoint a secretary, and two or three members from each can-

ton to form committees, to make reports for the acceptance, correction, or rejection of the general assembly. With respect to his own sentiments, they should be publicly canvassed. He then again recommended friendship and union, which could alone save the commonwealth, and concluded by moving the following questions:—1st. What are the means to check maladministration in the cantons, to prevent the field from being wasted, and to secure to the husbandman the fruits of his labour? 2d. What force should be maintained, and how should the money and rations be furnished? 3d. How should our military measures be conducted so as to promote the general good? 4th. How regulate the dues of the Capitani, so as to prevent misunderstandings amongst them? 5th. What means should be employed to effect a general union, and to give force to the government? After this motion a short debate took place. The necessary measures were agreed to, and the meeting was adjourned. All present were quiet and conducted themselves admirably.

We require the support of *mind* and *matter* for the press. The people of Greece know nothing of liberty. How should they, after centuries of Turkish domination? They require to be taught the elements—the A B C of good government. Their instructors should, however, be able and doing men: I wish you could get two or three such to come here. The people are ready to catch at any thing to promote their welfare, if it were thrown in their way.

Mavrocordato lately informed me, that the poll-tax of one piastre had been levied last year. From it the government had ascertained that the whole population

now under their control, including the islands, amounted to about two millions of souls.

The executive, after much fencing, have at last had a fray with the legislative body. The story is as follows: The legislative body expelled Count Metaxa from the executive, for absenting himself from his duties without permission, and leaving only two members, who could not form a quorum, to pass laws, &c. They then named a successor. The minister of finance was, in like manner, displaced, for having, without any authority, established a salt-monopoly: four representatives were also dismissed for not attending their duties when called on, at Napoli, to do so. The executive, irritated at these acts of justice, sent Niketas and young Colocotroni, with two hundred men, to Argos, to *explain* matters. On their arrival they proceeded to the house of assembly. The members had just terminated their sitting. Two of them, in going out, met this armed body, and conducted them into the senate, which was soon filled with soldiers. They were questioned as to their conduct in removing Metaxa and the finance minister from their offices. They, in reply, contended against the neglect of sacred duties, monopolies, and arbitrary power. Niketas then said, he would make the law with his sword, and have a military government. It was at length agreed, that the assembly should meet to consider the message in the afternoon. Meanwhile the soldiers seized the archives of the legislative body. The moment the members heard of this outrage, they ordered the Capitani, at the head of the police, to recover the archives. This order was obeyed with admirable courage and address.

The executive body is hateful to the people: they wished not to see a monopoly of power; but a monopoly of salt came still more home to their feelings. They rose in favour of their representatives. The tyrants retired. The legislative body then removed to Cranidi. There they issued a proclamation, protesting against this lawless act, and threatening to prosecute the violators of the constitution. The people of Hydra, the great naval state, have addressed both bodies in a becoming strain on this subject, and the assembly here will follow the example. Two days before the receipt of this intelligence, Colocotroni addressed several of the Capitani at Missolonghi, and called upon them to meet him at Gastouni, to form an efficient military government. The letter was read aloud at the general assembly. The people murmured, and not a voice was raised in favour of the proposition.

Cranidi is a tolerable town, with about 1,000 houses in it, and as many troops. Hydra is near to it, so that the representatives of the people may there deliberate in safety. I think this event will have a good effect. The people have been touched in a sensitive part; they have tried their power—have succeeded, and have been applauded. Lord Erskine's, Lord Byron's, and my letters will have reached the general government just after this affair, and they will shortly appear in the Greek Chronicle, which will be circulated by the newly-established post.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XXII.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 5th Jan. 1824.

My dear B.

COUNT GAMBA has just arrived here with all the articles belonging to the committee. He was taken early in the morning by a Turkish ship. The captain thereof ordered the master on board. The moment he came upon deck the Turk drew his dazzling sabre, and placed himself in an attitude as if to cut his head off. He, at the same moment, asked him where he was bound to. The frightened Greek said, to Missolonghi. They gazed at each other, and the Turk then recognized in his prisoner one who, on a former occasion, had saved his life. They embraced. Next came the Count's turn. He declared—swore that he was bound to Calamata; that the master had told a lie from fear; and that his bill of lading would prove his assertion true. They were taken to the Castle of the Morea, well treated, and, after three days, released. On quitting the Gulf, our fleet saluted them with their cannon.

The moment I reached Missolonghi, and found the place in safety, I despatched a vessel to Corfu, with orders to Parry to proceed hither. The ship unfortunately foundered, but the letter was sent forward on the 26th of December, and must have arrived about the end of the month. I have as yet heard nothing of him. Whether he is gone round to Spetzia, or is coming hither, I know not. I have, however, despatched letters to him in all directions.

After Zakaropulo had recovered the archives, by direction of the legislative body, as I stated in my last, the troops sought Londos. Fortunately for him, he was out, but they pillaged his house. The members of the legislative body then assembled at the vice-president's house, and resolved to defend themselves there. The troops retired; and, on the following day, the famous Colocotroni made his appearance. He cursed the senators, and called them all Turks. Two days after this, on the 12th of December, the executive met some of the members of the legislative body near Napoli. The former declared themselves innocent of the affair at Argos.

Yours.

L. S.

P. S. Lord Byron has this moment arrived. He was received with military honours and popular applause. His Lordship had a narrow escape, having passed close to a Turkish frigate. He thinks they must have taken his vessel for a *brûlot*. The sailors say his Lordship conducted himself with admirable coolness.

L. S.

LETTER XXIII.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 6th January, 1824.

My dear Bowring,

You once spoke to me about forming a utilitarian society, for the purpose of spreading knowledge and every thing that contributes to good govern-

ment. Reflection and experience have convinced me that such a society is much wanted. It would by degrees acquire a knowledge of what infant and struggling nations require, and how their wants can be supplied; and what persons and what things would contribute to their advancement. I should conceive, out of our and the foreign Spanish and Greek Committees, that you might select many persons that would enlist themselves in such an undertaking.

Sir T. Maitland has issued a proclamation, complaining of the conduct of some Greek ships. This document is couched in unbecoming language, and in a spirit of partiality and injustice. I will relate to you the circumstances of the two cases.

The Greek fleet, in going from Hydra to Missolonghi, fell in with a Turkish brig near Scrofus. They chased her. She behaved gallantly, and at length ran on a rock near Ithaca. The Greeks sent a boat to seize and rifle their prize. The Turks made for the shore, and from the shore fired and killed Nichola Bulugo and wounded Pano Triandophilo, both Spetziots. The Greeks upon this followed the Turks on shore, and killed and wounded some of them. The Greek commandants did all in their power to prevent their sailors from going on shore, and exerted themselves to hasten their return. The crime, therefore, of Turks and Greeks was nearly the same;—both violated the laws of neutrality and of quarantine. But Sir T. M. launches all his thunders against the Greeks, and talks of their having been commanded by "*un certo nominato Principe Mavrocordato*," but who did not command the fleet.

The other case was that of a trader from Missolonghi, who took it into his head to attack a Turkish boat near Sta. Maura. Some of his men he put on shore, and so got his antagonists between two fires, and took four of them. On the return of the San Nicholas to Missolonghi, the government heard of the lawless conduct of this captain, and immediately prosecuted him as a pirate. Here again the law of nations and the quarantine laws were broken by a pirate. And for these acts Sir T. Maitland fulminates against the Greek nation. When will this man cease to persecute a people gloriously struggling for their lives and liberties?

Lord Byron was received here in triumph. His Lordship is, I fancy, going to take 500 Suliots into his service. This will give the government here the power to act, support her civil institutions, and add to her strength in the field. His Lordship has given £100 towards the support of the artillery corps, and £50 in aid of the press. His Lordship, however, thinks the press will not succeed. I think it will.

The following is a copy of my letter to the general government of Greece on the subject of the press.

All' Eccellentissimo Governo Generale della Grecia, in Cranidi.

Missolonghi, 7 Gennaro, 1824.

Il Comitato d' Inghilterra ha mandato quì diverse stamperie per spargere il lume del secolo decimo nono, e farlo operare sul destino della nazione Greca. La lunga esperienza in Inghilterra, in Swizera, e nei stati uniti dell' Anglo-America ha provato a tutti che la publicità degli atti tanto giudiciari che parlamentari e d' ogni altro, è

necessaria alla giustizia, alla libertà, ed al buon governo, ed in conseguenza alla pace e felicità di tutte le nazioni. Per questa ragione desidero imprestare una delle dette imprimerie all' Eccellentissimo Governo Generale della Grecia, a vista che esso abbia la volontà ed i mezzi per metterla in utile attività. Ho scritto al Signor Dr. Psylas a Athene, onde sapere se è disposto di condurre la detta imprimeria su principi perfettamente liberali ed imparziali alla sede del E. Governo. Sperando di partire il più presto possibile per la Peloponnese, vi solicito di rispondermi prontamente su questa comunicazione. Ho l' onore di protestarmi,

Vostro umilissimo servitore,

L. S.

*Agente del Comitato Greco in Londra.**

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* TRANSLATION.

To the most excellent the General Government of Greece in Cranidi.

Missolonghi, January 7th, 1824.

The English Committee has sent hither several presses, for the purpose of spreading the light of the nineteenth century, and causing it to act on the destinies of the Greek nation. Long experience in England, in Switzerland, and in the United States of Anglo-America, has proved to all that the publicity of judicial, parliamentary, and all other proceedings, is necessary to justice, liberty, and good government, and consequently to the peace and happiness of all nations. For this reason I am desirous of lending one of the said presses to the most excellent General Government of Greece, seeing that it has both the will and the means of putting it into a state of useful activity.

I have written to Signor Psylas, at Athens, to know if he is disposed to conduct the said press on perfectly liberal and impartial

The following circular concerns the schools.

CIRCULAIRE.

Missolonghi, 8 Janvier, 1824.

Messieurs,

Je suis chargé du Comité d'Angleterre pour établir des écoles en Grece, en but de repandre les lumieres. Quelques bons patriotes d'ici se sont reunis chez moi hier au soir a ma recherche et ils ont decidé les propositions suivantes:

Missolonghi, 26 Decembre, 1823, S. V.

Assemblée de quelques bons patriotes a Missolonghi, a but de former un Comité qui s'occupera de repandre l'éducation en Grêce.

(Choix de 14 membres du Comité.)

Les membres presents ont decidé de s'unir les dits messieurs invités par une circulaire chez M. le Col. Stanhope, à 10 heures d'après midi de la Dimanche prochaine, pour commencer la première session de leur Comité.

D'après cette derniere resolution, je vous solicite de m'honorer chez moi à 10 heures la Dimanche prochaine.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, etc.

L. S.*

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principles, at the seat of government. As I am in hopes of setting out as soon as possible for the Peloponnesus, I beg of you to give me an early answer to this communication.

I have the honour to profess myself

Your most humble servant,

L. S.

Agent of the Greek Committee in London.

* CIRCULAR.

Missolonghi, January 8th, 1824.

Gentlemen,

I am charged by the English Committee to establish

I attended the church here on Christmas day. The women were all behind the lattices. The ceremony was chiefly mummery. The priests are said to be illiterate and immoral. The people are not very superstitious nor much priest ridden. Education, the press, the translation of the scriptures, and the collision of religious opinions, will purify their minds on the most important subjects. I beg of you to send the prospectus of the Greek Chronicle to the three German Committees, and desire them to get the Sub-committees to subscribe to it.

The congress here have done much good. They have agreed to limit their force to 2500 men in Western Greece, which consists of twelve cantons. They have also resolved to nominate a military council of three, who are to remain with the government, and are to be the channel of communication between it and the army. All the revenues, instead of being seized by the Capi-

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schools in Greece, with the view of spreading information. Several good patriots of this town met yesterday evening, by my desire, at my residence, and agreed to the following propositions:

Missolonghi, December 6th, 1823. (O.S.)

"Meeting of some good patriots for the purpose of forming a committee to spread the benefits of education in Greece.

(Choice of 14 members of the Committee.)

"The members present have resolved to meet the aforesaid gentlemen, invited by a circular, at Colonel Stanhope's, on Sunday next, at ten o'clock in the evening, to open the first sitting of their Committee."

In pursuance of this last resolution, I have to solicit the favour of your company, at my residence, at ten o'clock next Sunday.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. S.

tani for the payment of their troops, are to be placed in the coffers of the government. This will enable them to pay and control the army, and to put the constitution in force. Eastern Greece has resolved to follow the measures adopted by the Congress at Missolonghi, and Ulysses will support them. Thus our prospect brightens. Eastern and Western Greece are united in the work of improvement, and the people of the Morea are disgusted with the salt-monopoly and the disunion which prevails amongst the chiefs, and in their government. The expedition to Lepanto will certainly take place. Lord Byron, who is soldier-mad, will accompany it with his 500. The Suliots may, perhaps, creep into and take the fortress by surprise; or Parry may frighten them with the artillery and his fires into a surrender, or else it must be starved out. The garrison are tired of the constraint and privations which they are compelled to endure.

I beg of you to address all the societies which can be useful to Greece. The Bible Society can send them the scriptures in modern Greek; the School Societies, masters and books; the Agricultural Society, models and books; the Benevolent Society, money or information, &c. I think you should get some short elementary tracts on freedom, on publicity, on justice, and on agriculture, translated into modern Greek. The intelligence contained in them might then be spread through the medium of the newspapers.

The Dispensary is now established under charge of Dr. Millingen.

Dr. Tindall has just arrived from Athens. He says that every thing will be furnished for an hospital there by the

government, except medicines. He represents the executive and legislative bodies as in a passive state towards each other. Metaxa is still officiating in the executive. The country is in a quiet state; the police active and efficient; and the people remarkably civil to the English. Dr. T. presented a letter of recommendation to the governor of Ægina and Salamis. He said he had rather he had come without one, as the name of an Englishman was quite sufficient.

The Moreots, Dr. T. says, are crying out for a king, but he must be a foreigner. Bernadotte is mentioned. Why not the Duke of Sussex?

Messrs. Hastings, Trelawny, Finlay, and Hesketh, are all at Athens. Mr. Hastings is highly spoken of by the executive body; you should appoint him your agent at Candia, and in the islands.

Dr. T. says that the chiefs will not allow a press to be established, as it would destroy their influence. They say it is premature. *Nous verrons.*

Bark and calomel are much required.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XXIV.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 14th January, 1824.

My dear Bowring,

HEREWITH, enclosed, I send you the first number of the Greek Chronicle. Our motto is—"The greatest good of the greatest number," and upon this principle the paper is to be conducted. The first article

contains the news; the second is the proclamation of the legislative body on the excesses committed by the generals of the executive. The last is Lord Byron's letter on conciliation. The assembly here is dissolved, and the Capitani and Primates are about to proceed to their respective stations. The great measure effected by the Congress is the reduction of the military establishment of each of the chiefs, and the obtaining their sanction for placing all the revenue in the coffers of the government. This will enable the government to put the constitution and the laws in force. Lord Byron has taken 500 Suliots into pay. He burns with military ardour and chivalry, and will proceed with the expedition to Lepanto. The Suliots have refused to quit Missolonghi till they are paid. The government, not having the means to pay them, have called upon the authorities in the city to make the necessary disbursements. All this will be arranged. The constitutional party are gaining ground in the Morea.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XXV.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 14th January, 1824.

My dear Bowring,

OUR courier, who is a German officer, has just returned with the Germans from the Morea. There remain of the whole corps only twenty-six persons, the rest have retired or are dead. Of those that remain few will be available. It is not, therefore, yet decided

whether they shall all be sent back to Germany, or whether the elect shall be retained as a skeleton, on which to form a corps of Greek artillery. The object of such a corps would be to breach and assault fortresses, to direct the rockets, to defend places, to work in the laboratory, &c. Our courier was searched by order of Colocotroni, but he concealed the letters. He was obliged to tear up Mavrocordato's passport, and to get another from the local authorities. The courier informs us that the legislative body is in force, and can count upon 3 or 4,000 men, and, in general, upon the great mass of the people. The courier was in the presence of the young Colocotroni, (the great Chief's nephew,) at Gastouni, when five soldiers entered the room, and demanded their pay and dismissal. He gave them their pay, but desired to know their reasons for leaving him. They would, for some time, assign no reason. At last, a noble Greek soldier stepped forward, and said, I will speak truth: the reason I quit your service is, that I will not serve against my countrymen. Parry has not arrived; he puts me in a fever. I am anxious to be with the legislative body; but till he arrives, I cannot move. The conduct of the Holy Alliance against the South American States makes me tremble for Greece. We have not a moment to lose. Pray send to Dr. Meyer matter for the Gazette, in Italian, German, or French. In all things connected with Greece consult those Anglo-Indians who understand the character of Asiatic nations. It is thus that I find myself quite at home in Greece.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XXVI.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 7th Jan. 1824.

My dear B.

GREECE is big with events; every day we receive some important intelligence, and our time passes away in a perpetual crisis. Since the attack made upon the legislative body at Argos, and the attempt made to rob them of their archives, two proclamations have been issued by the executive. The first of these contained a defence of their conduct, but expressed no regret for what had happened; and the second called on the representatives of the nation to send deputies to confer with them, and to settle their differences. The legislative body, finding, however, that, under the mask of conciliation, the disorders went on increasing, resolved on changing the members of the executive *in toto*. Colocotroni had, some time back, sent in his resignation; but this he was wont to do when in a sullen mood; Metaxa had been dismissed for absenting himself from his duties, and the other three members were, I trust, tried and judged singly, and according to the language of the constitution. The newly chosen executive consists of Giorgio Conduriotti, the president; of Panioti Botesi, an admiral; of Jean Coletti, a clever but intriguing politician; and of Nicolo Londos, of Patras; the fifth member is not yet named. The islands approve these measures; and all here seem to entertain the same feeling. The general opinion is,

that they will be attended with no evil, but with every beneficial consequence. Eastern and Western Greece, the islands, and the people, all appear adverse to Colocotroni; and there are none but Petrombey, Niketas, and some others of his powerful relations, who support him.

Coray has addressed Mavrocordato from Paris. He is the only Greek that speaks in the right tone. He cuts up Metaxa for his petition to the Pope, in which he places Greece at the disposal of the Holy Alliance. He strongly recommends the diffusion of instruction, through the medium of education and the press, and ridicules Ipsilanti for retaining his Turkish title of prince.

The press is exciting general interest. All our party are working for it; some translate, and some write original articles. As yet we have not got a compositor to arrange our Italian types; and we have no figures. These are obstacles and trifles that we must overcome. We are apprehensive that Sir Thomas Maitland will doom the Greek Chronicle to an everlasting quarantine.

The Germans have arrived; but they are so weak in numbers, and so demoralized by hardships, that only five or six can be found that will suit the proposed artillery corps. Under these circumstances, I raised difficulties, but Lord Byron would hear of none. He insisted upon having my £100, and threatened, if I refused it, to libel me in my own Chronicle. Upon this I took fire, and declared that, if he would do so with all the strength of his powerful and sarcastic mind, I would pledge myself to subscribe double the sum. Am I not a swaggerer? Be this as it may, an artillery corps there will be, com-

posed of German and English officers and Greek soldiers.

Lord Byron has received a letter from Capt. Hastings, in which he recommends a steam-vessel. He would build it here, and have the engine sent out from England. It should carry two thirty-two pounders and two large carronades of sixty-eight, from which he would fire the newly-invented shells, which I believe act as both shot and shell. The crew to consist of sixty Englishmen. With such a ship, Captain H. thinks he could sail into the Dardanelles and destroy the Turkish fleet. For my own part I do not calculate on wonders: I do, however, think that, with such a vessel, the Turkish fleet now in the Gulf of Lepanto might be destroyed. At my request Count Gamba, who is a good and sensible person, has made an extract from the letter, and will forward it to the general government for consideration. Prince Mavrocordato told me that the islands would lend one of their vessels if required. Perhaps you could fit out a large boat with a powerful steam apparatus to tow a ship that would answer the purpose, be more applicable, and less expensive. I shall propose to the government to devote a part of the loan, provided they obtain one, to this object.

We have just heard that Parry has arrived at Corfu, and we expect him here immediately. Every thing is preparing for him.—A house, an artillery and rocket corps, and an expedition against Lepanto. One week after his arrival I hope to be in the Morea; and, I think, Lord Byron will start about the same time, with his 500 brave Suliots, for Lepanto.

Lepanto is a place of no strength. The garrison

consists of about 500 Turks. They have a free communication with Patras, and cannot be starved out while they are masters of that place and of the Gulf. The fortress might, I think, be taken by surprize, by escalading it, a little before dawn, in half a dozen places at once. The success of any one of the divisions would secure the capture. As for taking Lepanto, with the Greek troops, by siege or by shells and rockets, such an event is extremely improbable. All would depend on the conduct of its defenders. Asiatics, behind walls, behave frequently like heroes, and sometimes like dastards. With them no one can calculate on results.

The press which you sent out has been made over to Dr. J. J. Meyer, of Missolonghi. He had previously only the use of a press, but this being but an indifferent one, and belonging to the printer who refused to publish Mr. Bentham's remarks in the prospectus, I thought it desirable to secure the freedom of writing and publishing by placing our press in the hands of a bold, honest, and intelligent Swiss.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XXVII.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 18th January, 1824.

My dear Sir,

I HAVE just read a letter from a person at Lepanto. He says that the soldiers in all the fortresses

are clamorous for their pay. In the absence of other intelligence of temporary interest, I will endeavour to give you an idea of the present state of Greece, as regards the administration of justice.

Greece is divided into cantons and sub-cantons. These are under the immediate government of prefects and sub-prefects. Each community elects a president, who is under the primate of the district, and both are directed by the sub-prefect. In every canton and sub-canton there is a court of justice. The prefect communicates with the minister of the home-department. In each canton there is a secretary-general, a finance-minister, a war-minister, a naval-minister and captain of the port where required, and a minister of police. The sub-cantons have analogous establishments. Each community elects three persons, who represent the government, and act under the sub-prefect.

There is a justice of the peace in each canton. In each sub-canton there is a court consisting of three judges for commercial, political, and criminal affairs. These courts are provisional. In each canton there is a tribunal of five, called *Tribunal des Armes*. The justice of the peace decides all matters not exceeding one hundred piastres; those under fifty piastres are not appealable. He also judges all petty cases of assault, and all questions concerning irrigation. He cannot sentence to more than three months' imprisonment, and has the power of changing bodily punishment into a fine, which must not exceed 150 piastres. From these judgements there is no appeal. Each justice of the peace has a secretary and a registrar. No prosecution can take place without a written statement. All sentences must

be given in public and in writing. If the parties are not satisfied with the sentence, they must immediately write down their intention to appeal on the brief.

The first tribunals decide political, commercial, and criminal affairs, and, also, cases of appeal from the justices of the peace. In these courts all pleas and answers must be in writing: their sentences are not definitive, but are liable to revision by the Tribunals of Appeal.

The Tribunals of Appeal judge all cases of appeal from the first tribunals. The sentences of these courts, on commercial and political affairs, not exceeding 4,000 piastres, are final; but, when they exceed that sum, an appeal lies to the General Tribunal of Greece. In criminal cases the sentences of the Tribunals of Appeal are not appealable, except sentence of decapitation be awarded, in which case, reference may be made to the General Tribunal.

Each community has a notary, who must be approved by the government. All money-contracts must be made in his presence, and both parties must come before him for that purpose. He must, also, attend those who wish to make their wills, and notify the physical and moral state of the testators.

The most important measure to impress on the public mind in Greece is publicity. To this end, I have caused many articles on the subject, from Bentham, Dumont, and others, to be translated for insertion in the Greek Chronicle. To give additional weight to their writings with the ignorant, I have written on the subject of their characters. The following is an example:—"We understand that Mr. Bentham has directed Colonel

" Stanhope to send to England two Greek boys, to " whom he will give the best possible education. We " trust that Colonel S. will be extremely careful in his " selection. He should consult the wisest men on this " subject. He should endeavour to obtain the offspring " of parents who have been prominent in rescuing " Greece from the satanical rule of the Turks, and " have been firm in promoting her liberties; also, chil- " dren of ingenuous disposition, of healthy frames, " of superior natural talents, and who are likely here- " after to have an influence in the state. We felicitate " our countrymen on having such a friend as Bentham. " From the commencement of our struggle, he has " taken a deep and active interest in our salvation; and " he has lately, we hear, written a commentary on our " excellent constitution. These acts acquire additional " lustre from Mr. Bentham's character. He is the " greatest civilian of this, or, perhaps, of any age, and " is renowned all over the world as a great public " benefactor."

We had a riot here last night. Some Suliots insisted upon taking up their quarters in the house of a burgher. Resistance was made, and several persons were wounded. The fray over, a townsman went to Prince Mavrocordato to demand redress. Presently after, a corps of Suliots went to him, for the same purpose. I met them on my road home from Dr. Meyer's. The burgher on his way was questioned by Dr. Meyer. He was narrating the events of the fray, when a Suliot passed, and shot him dead. The Prince assembled the military chiefs, and insisted on their delivering up the malefactors to justice. They shuffled, argued, and,

finally, consented. Wonder not at this fray: wonder, rather, that 5,000 undisciplined, ill-paid, armed soldiers, from different quarters, should have been here nearly a month, should have consented to a reduction of their force, and should, under these circumstances, have departed without having been guilty of any outrage.

The Greek fleet is under sail to watch the Turkish fleet, which is said to be coming out. We are expecting Parry every moment. The Turkish fleet has, since writing the above, ventured to quit the Gulf, and is, we think, gone to Prevesa.

Dr. J. J. Meyer has conferred the greatest possible service on the cause of Greece, by establishing a free press at Missolonghi. He conducts it on the most liberal and enlightened principles, and I do, therefore, most earnestly solicit the Committee to subscribe £50 or £100 toward the support of the Greek Chronicle. This paper will be regularly forwarded to the Committee.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XXVIII.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 21st January, 1824.

My dear B.

MEN of business and talent are much wanted in Greece. In no country is there a greater deficiency of practical statesmen, and in few is there a greater

diffusion of intellectual aptitude among the people. I mention this because I wish you to send out here a few men of political acquirements to write for the public journals; and, also, to induce as many independent persons to travel hither as possible. The continent of Europe is overrun with Greeks, whose presence in their own country would be of infinite service to the cause. Try to persuade all friends of liberty to bend their course this way, provided they can afford to spend from £60 to £100 per annum. Such men will materially assist the state.

The Greek fleet has departed, and the Turkish fleet now blockades the port. What will become of Parry? I have suggested the following plan:—To write to Parry to proceed to some safe port in the neighbourhood, with orders to come hither, and to disembark, the moment the Turks disappear; then to spread a report that the Greek fleet is expected here immediately, and to send out some gun-boats in the dead of night to fire into the sterns of the Turkish vessels. These measures, I should expect, would induce the Turkish fleet to retire into the Gulf, and Parry would thus be enabled to land the stores, and the Anne might afterwards depart in safety.

Enclosed is the third number of our Chronicle. The first article is on the war: the second is a strong attack on the defunct executive body. Its language is bold and true. I doubt, however, whether it is wise to make enemies of a party so powerful. My policy in this country, and at this period, would be to strive to offend no one, but, on the contrary, to make all friendly to the press. I would, however, at the same time, contend

for the absolute liberty of the press, and for publicity in every shape. If the bolder course succeed, so much the better; but I do not like to hazard and gamble where the fundamental happiness of a nation is at stake. The last article in the Chronicle is on Mr. Bentham. Its object is to dispose the people to read and contemplate his works. Conviction follows.

Lord Byron possesses all the means of playing a great part in the glorious revolution of Greece. He has talent; he professes liberal principles; he has money; and is inspired with fervent and chivalrous feelings. He has commenced his career by two good measures:—1st, by recommending union, and declaring himself of no party: and, 2dly, by taking 500 Suliots into pay, and acting as their chief. These acts cannot fail to render his Lordship universally popular, and proportionally powerful. Thus advantageously circumstanced, his Lordship will have an opportunity of realizing all his professions. In his course he will be closely watched and scrutinized by his countrymen, and by the whole world. His fame, like that of other prominent men, must depend on his conduct.

We are preparing a brulot, for the purpose of endeavouring to fire one of the Turkish ships. Should we fail, which is probable, we may, nevertheless, succeed in frightening the delicate nerves of the enemy, and inducing him to re-enter the Gulf and raise the blockade.

Mr. Hesketh is about to proceed to Cefalonia, to concert measures for Parry's safe embarkation.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XXIX.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 24th January, 1824.

My dear Bowring,

I AM in the habit of putting written questions to Lord Byron for his decision. The following have received his Lordship's answers, and I am desirous of submitting them to the Committee.

1st.—Will your Lordship allow me to make over a certain quantity of Greek and Roman types to the editor of the Greek Chronicle?—Yes.

2d.—Will your Lordship subscribe £50 for the support of the Greek paper?—Yes.

3d.—Will your Lordship allow me to take round the printing press, &c. to the seat of the Greek government, *i. e.* of the legislative body?—We will talk over this article.

4th.—Will your Lordship subscribe £100 towards the support of the German artillery?—Yes.

5th.—Will your Lordship allow £100 of your loan to the Greek government to be made over to the German Committee, they having advanced that sum to the said government on my guaranteeing its repayment?—Yes.

6th.—Would your Lordship approve of Mr. Hesketh being appointed Sub-intendant of Stores?—Yes.

7th.—Would your Lordship approve of my exchanging the Greek Committee's press for the one belonging to the editor here?—This article I do not quite understand, but will talk it over with you.

The following one has given rise to some discussion

between his Lordship and myself, with the substance of which I think it necessary that the Committee should be acquainted. I have, therefore, subjoined the heads of a conversation which has passed between us on the subject.

Your Lordship stated yesterday evening that you had said to Prince Mavrocordato that, " were you in his place, you would have placed the press under a censor," and that he replied, " No; the liberty of the press is guaranteed by the constitution." Now I wish to know whether your Lordship was serious when you made the observation, or whether you only said so to provoke me? If your Lordship was serious, I shall consider it my duty to communicate this affair to the Committee in England, in order to show them how difficult a task I have to fulfil, in promoting the liberties of Greece, if your Lordship is to throw the weight of your vast talents into the opposite scale on a question of such vital importance. To this question I solicit a written answer, lest I should misrepresent your Lordship's opinion and sentiments.

After Lord Byron had read this paper he entered into conversation with me on the subject. He said that he was an ardent friend of publicity and the press; but he feared that it was not applicable to this society in its present combustible state. I answered that I thought it applicable to all countries, and essential here, in order to put an end to the state of anarchy which at present prevailed. Lord B. feared libels and licentiousness. I said that the object of a free press was to check public licentiousness, and to expose libellers to odium. Lord B. had mentioned his conversation with Mavrocordato to show that the Prince was not hostile to the

press. I declared that I knew him to be an enemy to the press, although he dared not openly to avow it. His Lordship then said that he had not made up his mind about the liberty of the press in Greece, but that he thought the experiment worth trying.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XXX.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 27th January, 1824.

My dear B.

THE Capitani being the most powerful and influential men in Greece, I will give you a short account of one of them, named Stonari. This chief lives at a village called Kutchino, near the river Aspropotamos, in Thrace. A portion of his property lies in the plain, and the rest in the mountains. He possesses about one hundred and twenty villages, and each of these contains, upon an average, about seventy families. The people of the mountains are chiefly occupied with their herds. Stonari himself has about 7 or 8,000 head of cattle, and his family altogether own about 500,000. They consist of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, and goats, but chiefly of the two latter. The flocks remain seven months in the mountains, and the rest of the year in the plains. The Capitano lets out his cattle to herdsmen, who are bound to give him yearly, for each sheep, two pounds of butter, two pounds of cheese, two pounds of wool, and one

piastre. Each family has from fifty to one hundred and fifty head of cattle; and they generally clear a small tract of ground and cultivate it. The plains are tolerably well cultivated. They do not belong to Stonari, but are held by the cultivators, who pay one-third of their rent to the Turks, one-third to the Capitano, and one-third for the maintenance of the soldiers.

The peasantry live ill. They have eighty-nine fast-days in the year, in addition to the regular fasts, which are every Friday and Saturday. On other days they eat cheese, butter, and bread; and on Sundays and festivals, meat. The women are treated like slaves, and perform all the hard labour. The Capitani and Primates pay little more respect to their wives than to their vassals. When a stranger appears, the women kiss his hand, and bring him water. They do not appear at table with their lords.

The inferior Capitani, under Stonari, each receive the dues of three or four families, and each commands a certain number of men.

The regular soldiers under Stonari amount to 400. He could muster 3000 more from among his peasantry. They are paid only during three months in the year: the first class receive twenty piastres per month; the second, fifteen; and the third, twelve. They live well, and eat twice a day bread and meat. They receive their rations from the owners of the houses where they dwell. They are furnished with ammunition and hides to make shoes of from the Capitano, but they find their own arms and clothes. They are subjected to no military discipline or punishment, and can quit their chief at pleasure. When on a march, the officers of the

villages through which they pass, must furnish them with quarters, and the owners of the houses where they lodge, must provide them with food and whatever they demand; if they do not, they are sure to be ill-treated. The troops cannot, however, remain above three or four days in the same village.

There is a Primate in each village. These Primates are under the control of the Capitani, who are the princes of the country.

Each village is generally provided with two or three priests, who receive from 100 to 600 piastres yearly. The people are very religious, and fear their pastors. There are several monasteries in Stonari's district, but no nunneries. In the Morea there are two nunneries. The Priests are not generally rich.

Justice there is none. The Priests, the Primates, or the Capitani, decide arbitrarily in all cases.

The wives of the soldiers remain in the villages during their husband's absence, to look after their families and flocks.

Parry has not yet arrived.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XXXI.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 28th Jan. 1824.

My dear B.

PARRY has arrived at Ithaca, and has sent Mr. Humphries to Missolonghi for instructions. After

receiving his intelligence, I consulted with Lord Byron and Prince Mavrocordato. I then wrote to Parry to proceed to Dragomeste, there to disembark all his stores, and to place them in the magazines. From Dragomeste they will be conveyed to this place in small craft. Two hours after Mr. H.'s arrival, he was sent back to Ithaca, so that the amount of demurrage will not be great.

Colonel Gordon and Captain Blaquiere are, I am told, coming out to Greece in the spring. Their presence will be attended with the most beneficial consequences. Pray urge their speedy departure.

Capt. York, of the Alacrity, a ten-gun-brig, came on shore, a few days ago, to demand an equivalent for an Ionian boat that had been taken in the act of going out of the Gulf of Lepanto with provisions, arms, &c. The Greek fleet, at that time, blockaded the harbour with five brigs, and the Turks had fourteen vessels of war in the Gulf. The Captain maintained, that the British government recognized no blockade that was not efficient, and that that efficiency depended on the numerical superiority of cannon. On this principle, without going at all into the merits of the case, he demanded restitution of the property. Prince Mavrocordato remonstrated, and offered to submit the case to the decision of the British government; but the Captain peremptorily demanded restitution of the property in four hours. He received 200 dollars as an equivalent. Lord Byron conducted the business in behalf of the Captain. In the evening he conversed with me on the subject. I said the affair was conducted in a bullying manner, and not according to the principles of equity and the law of nations. His

Lordship started into a passion. He contended, that law, justice, and equity, had nothing to do with politics. That may be; but I will never lend myself to injustice. His Lordship then began, according to custom, to attack Mr. Bentham. I said, that it was highly illiberal to make personal attacks on Mr. Bentham before a friend who held him in high estimation. He said, that he only attacked his public principles, which were mere theories, but dangerous;—injurious to Spain, and calculated to do great mischief in Greece. I did not object to his Lordship's attacking Mr. B.'s principles; what I objected to were his personalities. His Lordship never reasoned on any of Mr. B.'s writings, but merely made sport of them. I would, therefore, ask him what it was that he objected to. Lord Byron mentioned his Panopticon as visionary. I said that experience in Pensylvania, at Milbank, &c. had proved it otherwise. I said that Bentham had a truly British heart; but that Lord Byron, after professing liberal principles from his boyhood, had, when called upon to act, proved himself a Turk.—Lord Byron asked, what proofs have you of this? —Your conduct in endeavouring to crush the press, by declaiming against it to Mavrocordato, and your general abuse of liberal principles.—Lord Byron said, that if he had held up his finger he could have crushed the press. —I replied, with all this power, which, by the way, you never possessed, you went to the Prince and poisoned his ear.—Lord Byron declaimed against the liberals whom he knew.—But what liberals? I asked; did he borrow his notions of free-men from the Italians?—Lord Byron. No; from the Hunts, Cartwrights, &c.—And still, said I, you presented Cartwright's Reform Bill,

and aided Hunt by praising his poetry and giving him the sale of your works.—Lord Byron exclaimed, you are worse than Wilson, and should quit the army.—I replied, I am a mere soldier, but never will I abandon my principles. Our principles are diametrically opposite, so let us avoid the subject. If Lord Byron acts up to his professions, he will be the greatest;—if not, the meanest of mankind.—He said he hoped his character did not depend on my assertions.—No, said I, your genius has immortalized you. The worst could not deprive you of fame.—Lord Byron. Well; you shall see: judge me by my acts. When he wished me good night, I took up the light to conduct him to the passage, but he said, What! hold up a light to a Turk!

I hope that the Quakers will now begin to apply their funds to the promotion of education, the establishment of dispensaries, &c. in Greece. Their aid is much wanted, and it will be most usefully and effectually applied in the country itself. We should limit our charities to acts of wide-spreading and permanent utility. All our exertions must otherwise be comparatively insignificant. Some of the unfortunate Greeks, whom the Quakers, with such laudable intentions, sent home, are now pining in want, and contributing to create farther distress. I am surprised that this does not occur to their excellent understandings.

Ulysses writes, that the Turks have endeavoured to make a diversion in Negropont, but have been driven back into the fortress. He represents the capture of Negropont as essential to the interests of Greece, inasmuch as the riches of that place alone would enable her to carry on the war against the Turks. Ulysses talks of

a congress at Salona in Eastern Greece. This powerful chief is said to be in the democratic interest.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XXXII.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 31st January, 1824.

My dear B.

THE members of the new executive body have been sworn in, and all seems to be going on quietly. Petrombey and Satiri Caralamba wrote to the general government requesting that their names might be added to the list of the Supreme Council, in order to prevent the disgrace of being dismissed. This was refused, but they were allowed to resign. When the ex-members received the account of their fall, they are said to have felt like fish within the influence of a blazing light,—amazed—stupefied—lost.

The Suliots have refused to quit Missolonghi, until they have received the arrears of pay that are due to them, and until some place has been appointed for the reception of their families. There are 500 of them here, and they receive rations for 1200. This is a Turkish custom, and is very apt to mislead people with respect to the strength of their armies. The Suliots are

much protected by Prince Mavrocordato. Other chiefs have their own troops to support them, but he having no money, and therefore no followers, looks to the Suliots for political and personal support.

Foreign influence will, I fear, soon show itself in hostile array against the liberties of Greece. The sovereigns, in their great and infinite goodness, will send us a ruler of their caste. If the Emperor of the North should send us, from the wilderness, a rugged Russian bear, there are those here that would embrace it. Remember, this is my opinion, and all my exertions are directed, not towards averting such an evil, for that is impossible, but towards ingrafting such maxims on the public mind, and establishing such institutions as will eventually thwart the efforts of despotism. Education and publicity I hold to be the most effectual means of promoting this object.

Mavrocordato is a clever, shrewd, insinuating, and amiable man. He wins men, at first, by his yes's and his smiles. He is accessible and open to good counsel; but he pursues a temporizing policy, and there is nothing great or profound in his mind. He has the ambition, but not the daring or the self-confidence required to play a first part in the state. His game, therefore, is to secure the second character either under the commonwealth or under a king. The constitution is said to be his child, but he seems to have no parental predilections in its favour. And what, after all, can you expect from a Turk or Greek of Constantinople? All men are more or less influenced by the circumstances and the society that surround them; and Mavrocordato, in the office of

a vizier, might be eulogized by the historian as a demi-god.

The Greek constitution has many defects. What constitution has not? But, with all its faults, the friends of liberty should cling to it, lest the Holy Alliance should take advantage of their dissensions, step in, and mar the work of improvement.

The artillery corps makes great progress. Care has been taken to select for it none but men of good character; and to establish a rigid discipline, without harshness or cruelty. The people crowd round the corps when it is at exercise; the Suliots begin to follow their example, and even the children imitate their manœuvres. Our object should be, to establish a disciplined force on constitutional principles. I shall, therefore, hold out to the Greeks the utility of co-operation. In proof of this I shall set before their minds the feebleness of the Persian hordes, the strength of the phalanxes of their ancestors, and the competency of the militias of Switzerland and America to cope with the best armies of modern times.

Parry has been ordered to proceed from Ithaca to Dragomestre, or Scrofes, and from thence to send the articles, in boats, to Missolonghi. As soon as I have settled him here, and seen his men and machinery fairly at work, I shall proceed to Lepanto, to Napoli, and Cranidi.

Lord Byron has been officially placed in command of about 3000 troops, destined for the attack of Lepanto. The garrison is discontented, and there is hope of its surrendering, either formally or by treachery. The

27850

Greek troops will not storm. The capture of this place would be of vast importance to the Greek cause.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XXXIII.

TO SIR F. STOVEN.

Missolonghi, 3d February, 1824.

My dear Sir,

My letters have been detained an unusual time in the post-office, at Zante. I have, therefore, thought it my duty to communicate the circumstance to you, in order that you may take such measures as you may think expedient, to prevent the recurrence of such neglect. I cannot imagine that any thing of a questionable character occasioned the detention of my letters, especially as they have always been sent unsealed. They are left open to any one who will take the trouble to read them. All I solicit is, that, when curiosity is satisfied, they may be forwarded to the person to whom they are addressed.

Pray excuse the liberty I take in addressing you on this subject, and believe me

Your most faithful servant,

L. S.

LETTER XXXIV.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Missolonghi, 4th February, 1824.

My dear B.

PARRY has not arrived, but nearly all the people and stores, sent out by the Committee, are safely lodged in the Seraglio. This house has long been in the possession of the Suliots. It is a place of considerable strength, and may be considered the citadel of Missolonghi. The Suliots are, as you know, without a home; several month's pay are due to them, and they are the best soldiers in Greece. Under these circumstances, they have constantly evaded quitting Missolonghi and the Seraglio; Lord Byron has, however, used an argument that has persuaded them to do both. He told them that if they did not quit the Seraglio immediately and the town when he commanded them so to do, he would discharge them from his service. The Suliots esteem Lord Byron and his money. They consented.

How is it that our curious and enterprising countrymen are so backward in visiting Greece? There was a time when they had a rage for travelling here, and now that their presence would be so useful, thousands of them halt in Italy, within one stage of this land of interest, as if crossing the Ionian Sea were as difficult an undertaking as the North-western Passage. Or is it the annoyances and dangers which they dread? No,—that would not be consistent with their manly character; besides, both these evils were perhaps greater under the Turkish rule than they are at the present moment.

That Greeks of education, who are declaiming about patriotism in a foreign land, should absent themselves from their native country, is another grievance deeply to be deplored. These are the men that should be struggling in the good fight, or endeavouring to put the laws and constitution in force. I beg of you, through the medium of the public prints, to do your best to persuade all such persons to proceed immediately to Greece. I am much disappointed at your not having persuaded the Quakers to send out some school-masters. Had I at my disposal three well-qualified persons of this description, I would spread the Lancasterian system as far as the Grecian conquests have extended.

The emigrant Greeks, whom the Fighting and Swiss and Quaker Committees have sent to Greece, are starving. Surely it would have been better to have left them where they were, rather than to have exposed them to this state of indigence, and to have applied the funds so expended to other objects.

Arrangements have been making to establish a national force in Missolonghi. The town is to be divided into cantons; each of these is to elect a chief, and all are to serve in their turns. The sailors are to serve in the artillery, and the rest as irregulars. The whole are to exercise every Sunday. This outline has been decided on. When this system is in full operation, the mercenaries will not be required.

The Dispensary has succeeded. The affluent pay a moderate price for their medicines; the indigent have theirs for nothing. On this principle, with the trifling capital of £40, and the aid of a medical man, this

charity may, in any considerable town, be established and perpetuated.

The Greek Bibles have arrived. They will save the priests the trouble of enlightening the darkness of their flocks. Flocks indeed! With the press and the Bibles, the whole mind of Greece may be put in labour.

The Greek government have issued a proclamation containing twelve charges against the late executive body, for having violated the constitution. All is quiet and going on well: wonderfully well, considering the ages of despotism from which Greece is just escaped.

I am, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XXXV.

TO PRINCE MAVROCORDATO.

Missolonghi, li 5 Febbrajo, 1824.

Principe,

ABBIAMO l' onore di informarvi che il Comitato Greco di Inghilterra ha mandato in Grecia un' elaboratorio completo coi necessarj artifici, che si stabilisce ora in Missolonghi. Il Comitato con questa sua misura, come in tutte le altre, brama di far avanzare la cognizione e la libertà della Grecia. Quest' elaboratorio è capace di preparare e formare tutti i materiali di guerra, sia per il servizio marittimo, che di terra. Può costrurre dei bastimenti di qualunque specie, fondere cannoni, mortaj, palle, e bombe di Schrapnel; costrurre carri d' ogni forma, far polvere, razzi alla Congrève, ed ogni

sorta di fuochi incendiarj. Il direttore, o maestro di fuoco può dare insegnamenti per la pratica dell' artiglieria, per gettare le bombe, i razzi, ed anche per tutta l' arte di fabbricare ogni materiale di guerra.

Quest' elaboratorio puossi considerare anche non solo qual utile sorgente di tutti i bisogni per la guerra, ma qual modello, e scuola. Avendo fatto uno schizzo del carattere di questa parte, desideriamo di informarvi che esso stabilimento è soltanto per la pubblica utilità; perciò vi preghiamo di additarci immantinente in qual modo volete servirvene, e quali sono gli oggetti che stimate necessarj per la espedizione che si è sul punto di intraprendere; e nell' aspettativa di una pronta risposta, passiamo con distinta stima a dirci di v. eccell.

Devotissimi servi,

NOEL BYRON,

LEICESTER STANHOPE.*

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* TRANSLATION.

To Prince Mavrocordato.

Missolonghi, 5th February, 1824.

Prince,

We have the honour to inform you that the Greek Committee of England has sent out to Greece a complete laboratory-establishment, which is now fixed at Missolonghi. The Committee in this, as in all its measures, is anxious to promote the knowledge and freedom of Greece. The laboratory-establishment is capable of manufacturing all the materials of war, either in the naval or military department. The artizans can construct vessels of all descriptions; they can found cannons, mortars, and howitzers; also shot, shells, and spherical case shot; they can make carriages of all kinds; likewise gunpowder, Congreve rockets, and all sorts of inflammable fires; the fire-master undertakes to give instruc-

LETTER XXXVI.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Missolonghi, 7th February, 1824.

My dear B.

THE following are the charges of which the members of late executive were found guilty, by a commission of nine of the legislative body: 1st, For having misapplied the funds of the land and sea forces. 2d, For having allowed two members to carry on the functions of the executive. 3d, For promoting officers contrary to law. 4th, For having sold the cannon taken at Napoli, without consulting the representatives. 5th, For uniting the cantons of St. Pierre and Prastos, without consulting the legislative body. 6th, For selling Turkish slaves contrary to law. 7th, For having proclaimed the sale of the national property without the consent of the

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tions in the practice of artillery, in projecting shells and rockets, and in the whole art of manufacturing the materials of war. In a word, this laboratory may be considered not only as a useful source of supplying warlike stores, but as a model and a school.

Having sketched the character of this department, we must now inform you that it is sent here solely for the purpose of public utility. We, therefore, beg of you, forthwith, to inform us in what manner you wish it to be employed, and what stores you require for the expedition which you are on the point of undertaking. In expectation of a prompt reply, we remain,

Your Excellency's most devoted servants,

NOEL BYRON,

LEICESTER STANHOPE.

legislative body. 8th, For allowing the finance minister to establish a monopoly of salt. 9th, For sending M. Metaxa, a member of the executive, to Carilis, and leaving the supreme body of the state with only two persons, and from that period having avoided all correspondence with the legislative body. 10th, For having allowed M. Metaxa to act as a member of the executive, after he had been sentenced to dismissal by a commission of the legislative body. 11th, For not having acknowledged M. Coletti as a member of the executive, after he had been chosen by the legislative body. 12th, For having allowed an armed body to depart from Napoli, and to act against the legislative body at Argos. These charges, and the dismissal of the members of the late executive, were published in a proclamation issued by the presidents of the new executive and the legislative bodies.

The rumoured loan to the Resurrection Knights of Malta has occasioned some surprise here. I understand that the Knights, under the immediate influence of France, offered to assist Greece in her struggle against the Turks, provided that the Greeks would allow them to possess Rhodes, and other states eastward of that island. The Greeks, abandoned even by the constitutional governments, and fighting for their lives, gave a sort of provisional consent; but they are by no means pledged to this contract, unless England forces them to seek a refuge in the arms of the enemies of freedom.

The government of the Ionian Isles have allowed the Greek Chronicle to circulate in their territory. It is now sent to Joannina, to Cairo, and to Constantinople. I have no one to work the lithographic-press; however,

I shall learn the art, and shall teach it to others on my arrival in the Morea.

A Committee reported last night to Lord Byron that the Greek government of Missolonghi had not the means of undertaking the siege of Lepanto. He recommended it to be blockaded by 2,000 men, and the artillery corps, with eight of the guns of the Committee. Meanwhile, guns should be sent there from Corinth, and rockets manufactured at Missolonghi. [Vide Appendix, No. 17.]

Parry and his men seemed a little disgusted with the appearance of Missolonghi. It is, indeed, nothing but mud and mire. They are now, however, all hard at work; their thoughts are turned to other matters, and the croaking has ceased. I hope that this laboratory-establishment may be rendered permanent. I consider it as one of the schools that my worthy employers have established for promoting useful knowledge in Greece.

There are about twenty Englishmen here. They give a life and excitement that has changed the appearance of the place. It is for this reason that I wish others of my countrymen to bend their steps this way. Where are your Hobhouses, your Humes, and Sheridans, that used to explore Greece and to deplore her fall?

We are much in want of printers here. I am, in fact, at a loss to know where to find one to take to the seat of government. The editor here has an interest in not communicating the knowledge of his art, and cannot be expected to furnish means of instruction that would militate against that interest. Under these circumstances, I beg of the Committee, when they send Greeks or others here, to have them practically in-

structed in common and lithographic printing. I think the two Greek boys at the Lancasterian school should be employed in this way. Mr. Sheridan Wilson, an American missionary, at Malta, has established a Greek press there. He is translating some useful books into that language. To him I have written to send one or two printers to Greece. I wish you would get some elementary works on the English, the American, and the Swiss constitutions translated into modern Greek, and have them circulated in this country.

I am anxious to give permanency to all the measures of the Committee: permanency to our schools, to our hospitals, or dispensaries, to our artillery corps, to our printing-offices, and to our laboratory-establishment. The method of effecting the latter object is by getting a number of Greek mechanics, say twenty, to work there. This method I have proposed to Mr. Parry, to Mavrocordato, and to the Greek government. Mr. Parry has undertaken, in sixteen days, to have the artillery corps disciplined and fit for service. By his advice, eight guns are to accompany Lord Byron's expedition to Lepanto. Each of them will be commanded by an officer. The officers and non-commissioned officers consist of Englishmen and Germans. By this means we have provided for all the persons you have sent out, and for all the Germans that wished to remain in the country. The rest will be sent home.

Pray write to the German and Swiss Committees, and give them accounts of all that is passing here. It is impossible for me, much as I wish it, to keep them informed; and the members of their Committees, whom they have appointed to act for them here, write to them

but seldom, Instead of communicating by every post, they send a packet every three months. I have in vain remonstrated.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XXXVII.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 11th February, 1824.

My dear Bowring,

SIR T. MAITLAND is dead. God rest his soul. Lord Byron has sent four Turkish prisoners to Usoff Pacha, at Patras. He has done well. I shall endeavour to take advantage of this act by commenting on it in the public papers. The unchristianlike practice of slaying prisoners will be checked and prevented by the press.

The laboratory is now all arranged. Parry is all life and activity. The establishment does great honour to the Committee. I have inserted the following paragraph in the Greek Chronicle. "The first great object of the Greek Committee in England is to give that civil and military knowledge to Greece of which she has been deprived under the satanic government of the Turks. The second object is to give permanency to all their acts. To promote the military knowledge of the Greeks the Committee have established a laboratory at Missolonghi: to give permanency to this department they wish to obtain twenty apprentices, from sixteen to twenty years of age. These youths will be employed as refiners, labora-

torians, carpenters, founders, tinmen, smiths, turners, or carriage-makers. The apprentices will receive their rations and one dollar and a half per month." Thus, by continuing the services of Parry or Gill, with one or two of our English mechanics, and a few foreigners, whom we shall enlist in the artillery, and with these twenty apprentices, the laboratory may be rendered a permanent establishment.

The artillery corps will be formed by Parry. At night he will lecture to the officers; and, at the end of ten days, each will be called upon to take the command of a gun and to drill the men belonging to it. He has also agreed to build four gun-boats: each of which is to carry one eighteen-pounder. The Turks will then be unable to lie at anchor in and blockade the harbour.

„I am going to take the three presses round to the Morea, I have had trouble in putting them up, some of the apparatus being lost. I, and a carpenter, and a German officer are about to learn the art of lithographic printing: I have hired and shall take them with me. I hope to establish a press at Athens, at the seat of government, and at Candia.

Two spies have just arrived from Lepanto: they report that the Albanians have seized the citadel and are determined to surrender it to Lord Byron. Great confusion reigns there. Albania is disturbed by a civil war; Arta is left with 500 men, and Prevesa with only 80. Our prospects brighten. The funds of the Committee should, I think, hereafter be devoted to the support of the measures which they have already adopted, and to sending out some able and doing men, and elementary works, in either Italian, German, or French. You

must never forget that you are not administering to men but to children.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XXXVIII.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 15th February, 1824.

My dear B.

PARRY has carried all his stores to the Seraglio, which is converted into a fine arsenal. He is full of plans, and talks and does much. His first measure was to arrange all things: he then commenced drilling the artillery and preparing the stores for the siege. He has also examined the fortress, or rather the foiblesse, with a view to its improvement. He intends to raise the blockade either by means of two gun-boats, or of a combustible kite. You may laugh, but the nerves of a Turkish sailor are somewhat more delicate than those of our tars.

The expedition for Lepanto still lingers at Missolonghi: the Suliots are the cause of this delay. They call loudly for their arrears; but might as well attempt to call a spirit from the deep. However, I believe that an advance guard of 300 will depart, under the command of Count Gamba, in a few days: Lord Byron, with the artillery and the main body, will follow. His Lordship has received his commission from the government. Rumour says that Colocotroni is in a rage, and preparing to attack the authorities at Cranidi. I think his rage will vent itself in words. His partizans accuse Mavrocordato of being in the interest of England, and

declare that he and we are its satellites. All such rumours are immediately silenced by an open and direct course. The first time I meet Colocotroni in high divan, I shall ask him whether he has heard or credits the reports, and then compliment the Greeks on their wise jealousy of foreign troops.

The press now flourishes. When the good work commenced, all parties talked of its being inapplicable to a rude state of society, and other common places equally unfounded in reason and experience. Now all are interested about it, and many write for it: nay, such is the rage for it, that the English insist upon my leaving one of the presses, in order that they may publish a Frank newspaper here, for the islands, for England, and for America. Count Gamba is named as the editor: the articles will be in English, French, Italian, and German: the contributors, young men engaged in the cause. Lord Byron will contribute largely in both money and matter. The editor of the German Chronicle, with his usual liberality, has offered, for £80 a-year, to furnish 100 numbers weekly. He says he will publish it though it should be stuffed full of libels against himself. The presses that you sent out were deficient in many articles, which occasioned much anxiety and delay.

The following letters from the general government have just come to hand. [Vide Appendix, Nos. 18, 19, 20.]

The Suliots are calling upon Lord Byron for fresh contributions. There is no end to their exactions—none, till they are dismissed. All things considered, the cause of Greece is going on well. The progress of civilization is checked, but it cannot be prevented.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XXXIX.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 18th February, 1824.

My dear B.

CAPTAIN PARRY has made the following proposition to Prince Mavrocordato, which has been accepted. [Vide Appendix, No. 21.]

In addition to the sum required by Captain Parry the Prince has granted 500 dollars for wood. The adoption of these measures will place Missolonghi, which is one of the keys to the Morea, in a state of defence. It will also be the means of forming a most useful corps.

Lord Byron was seized, on the 15th instant, with a severe fit. His Lordship was sitting in my room and jesting with Parry, but his eyes and his brow occasionally discovered that he was agitated by strong feelings. On a sudden he complained of a weakness in one of his legs: he rose, but finding himself unable to walk, called for assistance: he then fell into a violent nervous convulsion, and was placed upon my bed; during this period his face was much distorted: in a few minutes he began to recover his senses, his speech returned, and he was soon well, though exhausted with the struggle. His Piedmontese surgeon and Dr. Millingen both assured me that the fit, though of a dangerous character while it lasted, was not so in its consequences. During the fit his Lordship was as strong as a giant, and after it he behaved with his usual firmness. I conceive that this fit was occasioned by over-excitement. The mind of Byron is like a volcano, it is full of fire, wealth, and combustibles; and, when this matter comes to be

strongly agitated the explosion is dreadful. With respect to the causes that produced this excess of feeling, they are beyond my reach, except one great cause, which was the provoking conduct of the Suliots. Lord Byron had acted towards them with a degree of generosity that could not be exceeded, and then, when his plans were all formed for the attack of Lepanto, and his hopes were raised on the delivery of Western Greece from the inroads of the Turks, these ungrateful soldiers demanded, and extorted, and refused to march till all was settled to gratify their avarice. This was enough to agitate any heart warm in the cause of Greece. Such events are, however, quite natural, and may and ought to be anticipated. The Suliots have since agreed to act agreeably to Lord Byron's pleasure. When you hear these statements do not hang your head. The cause advances. Every day the Greeks acquire knowledge and the Turks become more impotent. It requires more wisdom than falls to my share to tell you under what rule the Greeks will eventually fall, but of this I am certain—that they can never again be slaves.

Mavrocordato is of opinion that the Greeks are advancing in knowledge. At their first national assembly, he said, that not more than three or four members could express themselves with success; whereas, at the second meeting, there were thirty or forty that spoke with a fair share of intelligence. He expressed himself in favour of a federal government, but said that it was difficult to make the islands coalesce, each island aiming at pre-eminence. He also declared himself an admirer of the government of the United States. I think the speech of the president of that country and the Greek Chro-

nicle have given him this bias. At all events, he has considerably altered the tone of his conversation.

Twenty-four Turkish women and children have, through Lord Byron's instrumentality, been offered their freedom. Nine of them wished to remain, and the rest have been sent back to Prevesa.

A Turkish brig has run on shore near this place. The Bazar is empty, and all are gone to assist in capturing her.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XL.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 18th February, 1824.

My dear B.

A TURKISH brig, as I mentioned in my last, run on shore near Missolonghi, two days since. The people went in crowds to see her. Parry reconnoitred her, and used every exertion to get some guns down to bear upon her, but all of them were out of repair, and before he could arrive the Turks had set the brig in a flame. Another Turkish brig was blown up on the same day, at Lepanto. These, with the first loss at Ithaca, form a considerable reduction in their naval power in these parts.

An English frigate came in here yesterday, and demanded restitution of some vessel. When one recollects the extensive shore of Greece, the number of its sailors, and the character of its past government, one cannot be surprised at the Greeks taking hostile measures against neutrals who carry supplies to their enemies. A supply

of 200,000 dollars has been conveyed from Constantinople to Patras, by an Austrian brig.

Captain Sass was killed in a fray this morning, by a Suliot. The particulars of the affair are as follows; a Suliot, accompanied by Botzaris' little boy, and another man, walked into the Seraglio. The sentinel ordered him back, but he advanced. The sergeant of the guard, a German, said, What do you want here? and pushed him back. The Suliot said, What do I want? and struck the sergeant with his arm. They then closed, struggled, and the Suliot drew his pistol. The sergeant wrenched it from his hand, and blew the powder out of the pan. Captain Sass, seeing the fray, ordered the man to be taken to the guard-room. The Suliot would have departed, but the sergeant held him. Captain Sass drew his sabre, the Suliot his other pistol; Sass struck him with the flat of his sword. The Suliot then drew his sword, and nearly cut off his antagonist's left arm. He then shot him, with his second pistol, through the head, which deprived him of life almost immediately. The Suliot is distinguished for his bravery, and poor Sass was as mild as he was courageous.

This is a serious affair. The Suliots have no country, no home for their families; arrears of pay are owing to them; the people of Missolonghi hate and pay them exorbitantly. Lord Byron, who was to have led them to Lepanto, is much shaken by his fit, and will, probably, be obliged to retire from Greece. In short, all our hopes in this quarter are damped for the present. I am not a little fearful, too, that these wild warriors will not forget the blood that has been spilt. I this morning told Prince Mavrocordato and Lord Byron, that they must come to

some resolution about compelling the Suliots to quit the place. Both are convinced of the necessity of that measure.

19th February. This morning Captain Sass was buried. The priests and primates attended at the Seraglio, and the procession moved off from thence through the town. Nothing could exceed the respect shown to the deceased; the shops were all shut, the whole population were drawn out, and crossed themselves as the corpse passed: the ceremony in the church was long, and resembled that observed in catholic countries.

In consequence of the foregoing and other events, the workmen in the laboratory have refused to stop here. I must plainly state to you, that while the Suliots remain, the persons of Europeans are not safe in Missolonghi. Parry, Hodges, and Gill, will, however, remain, and they, with the assistance of the natives, can perform all the work required of them by the committee.

I have been instrumental in establishing a polyglot newspaper, called the Greek Telegraph. The prospectus will be sent to you immediately. Pray endeavour to procure 100 subscriptions to it, at 6 dollars per annum each; relying on your so doing, 100 newspapers will be sent to you weekly.

I have solicited many persons to correspond with the committee. The letters and newspapers will be addressed to members. I depart for Cranidi and Athens to-morrow.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XLI.

TO THE SAME.

Missolonghi, 21st February, 1824.

My dear B.

I THIS morning left Missolonghi for Cranidi, the seat of the general government. You will, perhaps, blame my having remained nearly three months at the metropolis of Western Greece. In my defence, I have only to refer you to the state of affairs in this country, and to what has been actually effected at Missolonghi.

The committee will be much annoyed at the intelligence received concerning the laboratory. My former letters will have informed you of the difficulty experienced in selecting a place for this establishment. Missolonghi is by no means a favourable position for it; still, in the opinion of the most enlightened men that I could consult, it was preferred to Athens, to Spetzia, to Milo, to Corinth, in short, to all other places. The laboratory establishment was, therefore, brought to Missolonghi. I must hold myself responsible to the committee for the measure. During the first two months that I was at Missolonghi, all went well: but, latterly, our tranquillity has been disturbed by the Suliots, and by the emissaries of a faction in the Morea. An attack was made by some Suliots on the house of a burgher, in which some men were killed and some were wounded. Lieut. Sass was killed by a Suliot. We were more than once obliged to place our house and the Seraglio in a state of defence; and some of us were shot at, and one of the workmen of the laboratory struck down with a sabre. The result has been, that six of the mechanics have resolved on returning home. I listened to their

complaints and their claims ; I told them, that the Suliots would depart forthwith, and that all would then be quiet. They, however, doubted my authority ; said that they had come out to labour peaceably,—that they would, however, risk all against the Turks, but that they did not come to Greece to be assassinated, and to leave their families destitute. I repeated that the Suliots were about to depart, but said, that if they were resolved to return home, they had a right to receive pay up to the day of their departure, and £10 each, promised to them by the committee, to defray the expense of their home passage, after the expiration of their service. For all these acts, I alone am responsible. With respect to the result, I am of opinion that the loss of six able mechanics is much to be regretted ; still, as other workmen may be found to labour in their stead, the laboratory may be carried on most effectually, under the guidance of Parry, Gill, and Hodges. On my arrival at Cranidi, I shall be able to decide on such further measures, relative to the laboratory, as may be dictated by a complete knowledge of the state of affairs.

After the first day's march, I bivouacked in the tent of the Prefect of the district. This tent was made of branches, in the form of a bee-hive ; in the centre we had a blazing fire, and the company, consisting of the Prefect, his secretary, some Primates, Mr. Humphreys, myself, &c. formed a circle round it. The Prefect told me, that he had conferred with the garrison of Lepanto, and that they would give up the place, provided a sufficient force appeared before it, and the arrears of their pay, amounting to 25,000 dollars, were paid to them. I endeavoured to impress on the Prefect's mind, the importance of his situation. In the present state of Greece,

even a good government could do little more than keep up an active control on their servants. The constitution and the laws could be put in force by active and able men on the spot alone, and by their again keeping their underlings actively and usefully engaged.

On the 22d we climbed over the mountains, and reached the monastery, near Lepanto. We could obtain no horses till the 24th. On that morning, scouts were sent out to reconnoitre. We were fortunately detained five hours, or we should have fallen in with a party of twenty Turkish horse, who would have defeated us and taken our baggage. Perhaps the emissaries of a certain faction had apprised the enemy of the approach of the English agent.

On the 24th, we reached Capitano Scalza's mountainous abode. He was absent, and his secretary swaggered and advised us to proceed on to another residence belonging to his chief. We grumbled, moved on with our jaded horses, lost our way in the dark, dispersed in the forest, re-assembled, and, at length, arrived safe at our destination. Scalza was out, but a peasant treated us with all the hospitality his dirty hut could afford. He made us a blazing fire, chopped up a lamb, skewered it on a long piece of wood, and then roasted it to our satisfaction. The peasantry of Greece are good; the extortions and the lawless conduct of the Turks, their Capitani and Primates, have not corrupted them. Let the wise solve the problem.

We reached the house of Papa Georgio on the 25th. We had no letter for him and he no hospitality for us, till I showed him a letter from Mavrocordato to the president of the executive body. His door was then open to us, and he treated us most kindly. Papa G. is

a shrewd uneducated patriotic old priest. He has a son in the senate. From him and from the couriers, who rest at his house, he learns all that passes. I could discover no bigotry in his character; on the contrary, he was surrounded by Turks, whom he had saved and treated well. I gave him a modern Greek Bible, and some newspapers. He seemed to prefer the latter.

On the 26th, we reached the port of Trazonia. The wind was contrary. We took up our abode in a cavern closed in with branches, and thought it comfortable. On the 27th, we resolved on proceeding to Corinth. The captain of the boat and the wind were contrary and obstinately against us. They triumphed, and took us to Vostizza. The Capitano Londos was absent, but his adjutant, his commissary, and his secretary treated us hospitably.

The people here have still more of the Asiatic character than those of Western Greece. They are for a limited monarchy. I tell them that the government that gave them a king would, in fact, be their rulers: that limited monarchy would soon degenerate into absolute rule: that the people should be their own sovereigns; and that the only nations that are contented with their governments are Switzerland and America. I tell them that, as I was born under the best mixed government, I would endeavour to maintain that order of things; but that it would be madness in the Greeks to accept any, but especially a foreign, king. I never fail to impress on the minds of the Greeks the necessity of publicity in the proceedings of their parliaments and their courts of justice; but, most of all, in giving free vent to the expression of the people's thoughts.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER XLII.

TO LORD BYRON.*

Athens, 6th March, 1824.

My dear Lord Byron,

ON the 21st February I bivouacked in the tent of the Prefect of the Lepanto district. He had just had a conference with the garrison of that place, and said that if your Lordship appeared there with a considerable force, and the arrears due to the troops, amounting to 25,000 dollars, could be paid, the fortress would be surrendered. Most anxiously do I hope your Lordship will proceed thither, terminate the negotiation, and take possession of the place. This conquest would almost secure the independence of Greece, and would shorten her struggle, perhaps, by many years.†

A short distance from the Monastery, we learned, from a scout previously despatched by me, that a party of Turkish horse had been waylaying us, but had departed. Had we not been detained for five hours, we should have, probably, fallen into their hands.

We disembarked during a gale of wind, on a rocky shore near Corinth. I was the last to leave the ship, and on my landing was told that Colocotroni's troops had chased the constitutionalists from that fortress. I resolved on passing the Isthmus, at night, through the

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* The notes to this letter were added by Lord Byron, previously to forwarding it to the Committee.—ED.

† "The Suliots declined marching against Lepanto, saying, 'that they would not fight against stone-walls.' Colonel Stanhope also knows their conduct here in other respects lately."—N. B.

outposts of the constitutionalists, who now blockaded the place, and safely reached the opposite shore. Thence we embarked that very night, sailed the next morning, and heard, during the whole of that day, a cannonade from Corinth.

I am delighted with Athens; with its atmosphere; its beautiful situation; its antiquities; its general; and its enfranchised people.

Yesterday, a public meeting took place, for the purpose of choosing three persons to serve as magistrates for Athens. The persons were named: their respective merits were canvassed, and they were then ballotted for, and chosen by universal suffrage. This day, another meeting took place, for the purpose of choosing three judges. I attended the assembly held in the square opposite the port. Odysseus, with others, was seated on the hustings. Opposite stands an old tree, surrounded with a broad seat, from which the magistrates addressed the people, explained the objects for which they were assembled, and desired them to name their judges. A free debate then took place, it lasted long, became more and more animated, and, at last, much difference of opinion existing, a ballot was demanded, and the judges were chosen.

I have been constantly with Odysseus. He has a very strong mind, a good heart, and is brave as his sword; he is a doing man; he governs with a strong arm, and is the only man in Greece that can preserve order. He puts, however, complete confidence in the people. He is for a strong government, for constitutional rights, and for vigorous efforts against the enemy. He professes himself of no faction, neither of Ipsilanti's, nor of Colocotroni's, nor of Mavrocordato's; neither of the Primates, nor of the

Capitani, nor of the foreign king faction. He speaks of them all in the most undisguised manner. He likes good foreigners, is friendly to a small body of foreign troops, and courts instruction. He has established two schools here, and has allowed me to set the press at work.* He complains that the press of Missolonghi does not insert articles that do not suit the politics of the editor. He wishes every intelligent Greek in Europe to proceed to Greece: and wrote to Coray and others, a year back, to come to this country, to aid in the formation of their government, their laws, &c. These letters were not forwarded, owing to the dissensions which then reigned, but he will now despatch them, at my request. He thinks Bambas a most efficient patriot, and has agreed to address him, and to solicit his presence in Greece. In short, considering his education, his pursuits, and the society by which he has been surrounded, he is a most *extraordinary man.*

Odysseus is most anxious to unite the interests of Eastern and Western Greece, for which purpose he is desirous of immediately forming a congress at Salona. He solicits your Lordship's and Mavrocordato's presence, with two or three other persons, should you deem their attendance necessary. To further this object Captain Humphreys will hasten to Missolonghi. In six days he will be with you; and, if you can come to a resolution in two days, he may be back here in a fortnight. At six o'clock to-morrow, Odysseus proceeds to Negro-

* "I hope that the press will succeed better there than it has here. The Greek newspaper has done great mischief both in the Morea and in the islands, as I represented both to Prince Mavrocordato and to Colonel Stanhope that it would do in the *present* circumstances, unless *great caution* was observed."—N. B.

ponte; and two days after the receipt of your Lordship's and Mavrocordato's answer, he will be at Salona, provided you come to the same resolution and act with the same celerity that he does. In the event of the proposed meeting he will bring with him Pannuria, the prefects of Thebes, Livadia, and Athens, Captain Trelawny, and myself. I implore your Lordship and the president, as you love Greece and her sacred cause, to attend at Salona. Should you be ill or feeble, which God forbid, we solicit Count Gamba's presence. All delays, even that of a day, will, in the opinion of Odysseus, be injurious, as the Turks will be in motion immediately. Excuse great haste, and believe me

Yours, &c.

L. S.

P.S. Pray return this letter to Captain Humphreys, to forward to Mr. Barff, at Zante, who will forward it to England.

L. S.*

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* The following was written by Lord Byron on the back of the letter.

"To J. Bowring, Esq.

March, 19th, 1824.

"Dear Sir,

"Preparations are making for the ensuing campaign. Col. S. and Capt. Parry's reports will have instructed the Committee. Means and money will be required; men are in plenty, if we have the former. I shall endeavour to do my duty.

Yours,

N. B.

"P. S. Prince Mavrocordato and L. B. go to Salona. I (L. B.) request Mr. Bowring to urge the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird to send L. B. credits to the extent of L. B.'s resources. Here there are the greatest difficulties of every kind for the moment—but they have hope—and will fight it out."—N. B.

LETTER XLIII.

TO THE SAME.

Athens, 8th March, 1824.

My dear Lord Byron,

GENERAL ODYSSEUS is most anxious to procure a firemaster and some stores from the laboratory at Missolonghi.

I strongly recommend your Lordship to send either Mr. Parry, Mr. Gill, or Mr. Hodges here immediately. I should also wish Captains Deutsch or Kinderman to proceed hither. Odysseus solicits three barrels of powder and some lead to be sent here forthwith by sea; also, four guns, some canister and other shot. Whatever other articles can be sent will be most thankfully received and usefully employed. The most perfect order and tranquillity has reigned here for a long time past. Should, therefore, our English mechanics not have departed, I think it most desirable that they should forthwith proceed to Athens.

Mr. Trelawny has written to Captain Clifford, relative to a most unfortunate affair that has occurred here lately. [Vide Appendix, No. 21.*] Lord J. Churchill invited Odysseus and Goorha to dine on board his ship. He treated them sumptuously; and, after dinner, by way of sport, got the vessel under weigh. The Greeks thought themselves betrayed; Goorha cut the tiller ropes and halliards, and all jumped into the boats. I expressed to Odysseus my deep regret at this event, and assured him that the people of England would condemn it; and that if it should, unfortunately, reach the

ears of the government, not even the great name of the English Captain, which was celebrated in our annals as his would be in those of Greece, would prevent his being dismissed the service. The general offered immediately to write to the commodore, to represent the matter favourably, and to solicit him to take no further notice of it.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XLIV.

TO M. NEOFITO BAMBAS, AT CEFALONIA.

Athens, 8th March, 1824.

My dear Sir,

ONE feeling pervades every patriotic bosom in Greece, it is, that you should be in your country, using all the influence of your powerful mind towards her deliverance from the Turk, and towards the establishment of her liberties. It is on this ground, solely, that I venture to join my voice to that of Corea, of General Odysseus, and to those of all the statesmen, and soldiers, and people of Greece in soliciting your presence in your native land. Should you attend to our general call, I know of no manner in which you could be so usefully employed, as in conducting a free press at the seat of the Greek government. I therefore invite you to undertake that duty, and offer to subscribe fifty pounds towards the undertaking. Pray honour me with an answer to the present; and address me at the seat of the

Greek government. Send your answer by some safe conveyance, as most of our letters miscarry.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XLV.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Athens, 9th March, 1824.

My dear B.

ODYSSEUS, at my request, has ordered an ancient temple to be converted into a Museum. The Turkish prisoners will be employed in collecting the antiquities; Dr. Psylas is named the director. The people will be assembled and addressed on the subject.

The enclosed letter to the excellent Coray is forwarded at my request. Pray send it to him: the disturbances that prevailed in Greece have prevented its earlier transmission. I have ordered it to be published in the Greek Chronicle and in the Greek Telegraph.

Eastern and Western Greece, and the islands, are all subordinate to their respective governments. The Morea is alone disturbed. The Servians have sent some deputies to Constantinople to represent their claims, who have been beheaded; and it is expected that this monstrous act will occasion a revolt in that province. Odysseus departs at eight this morning, for Negroponte. He will afterwards attend the congress at Salona.

Captain Humphreys starts immediately for Missolonghi. He is the bearer of the General's and my de-

spatches; the object of which is to persuade Mavrocordato and Lord Byron to meet Odysseus and others in congress at Salona, for the purpose of producing co-operation between Eastern and Western Greece. The constitution will then be put in force, and the armies will act in concert. The ruling party in the Morea will find a preponderating interest established, that will force on them, also, good government.

Yours, in a hurry,

L. S.

LETTER XLVI.

TO DR. BOJONS, AT NAPOLI DI ROMANIA.

Atheno den $\frac{25 \text{ Februar,}}{8 \text{ Maerz,}}$ 1824.

Lieber Herr Bojons,

DA ich in erfahrung gebracht habe, dass in Morea Griechen gegen Griechen streiten, das gouvernement selbst nicht einig und innerer Zwiespalt an die Tagesordnung ist, so habe ich meine Reise dahin geändert, das ich hierher und nicht wie ich früher bestimmte nach Napoli und Kranidi gegangen bin, weshalb ich Sie ergebenst ersuche, alle meine Ihnen übergebenen Effecten, so wie die Pressen und Medizin die dem Englischen Volcke angehören, hierher zu schicken.

Sollte daselbst ein Brittisches Kriegs-Schiff sein, so können sie dem Capitaine desselben diese Sachen über-

geben, welcher selbige ohnfehlbar an mich hierher besorgen wird.

Es war zwar früher meine Meïnung die Pressen, da wo sich das Griechische Gouvernement aufhalte, zu placiren, jedoch aber nicht zum ausschlieslichen Gebrauch desselben, oder auch für eine einzelne Parthey, sondern für die Aufklaerung und das Beste des gesammten Griechischen Volcks.

Bevor jedoch dasselbe kein bestimmtes und auf reellen Grundsatszen bestehendes Gouvernement hat, kann auch mit der Etablirung von Posten nicht vorgeschritten werden.

Sollten sie wegen der Fortschaffung meiner Effecten, der Pressen und Medicin hierher daselbst Beschwerlichkeiten vorfinden, so haben sie die Güte dem Herrn General Colocotroni meinen Respect zu versichern, und demselben in meinen Nahmen zu ersuchen, die etwa sich vorfindende Beschwerlichkeiten zu verhindern, da diese Sachen der Englischen Comité und volcke angehören, deren Abgeordnete ich hier bin.

Sollte Herr Lieut. Dobryez lust bezeigen als secretaire bei mir zu sein, so ersuche ich sie demselben gefälligst zu engagiren, und, wenn es angeht, sogleich mit den sachen hierher zu senden. Die Bedingungen sind Ihnen bekannt.

Mit der Ihnen bekannten Hochachtung nenne ich mich als,

Ihr ergebenster Diener,

L. S.

Nachschrift.—Wenn sie zur Gestaltung eines Hospitals in Napoli di Romania, wovon wir gesprochen haben,

und unter den Ihnen bekannten Bedingungen übernehmen wollen, so können sie einen Drittheil der Medizin daselbst behalten, und dieses sodann öffentlich bekannt machen.

L. S.*

TRANSLATION.

To Dr. Bojons, at Napoli di Romania.

Athens, 25th February, / 8th March, 1824.

Dear Sir,

Since I have learned that, in the Morea, Greeks are contending against Greeks, and that the government itself is disunited and a prey to internal dissensions, I have altered the direction of my journey, and have come hither, instead of proceeding, as I had formerly intended, to Napoli and Cranidi. I therefore earnestly request you to send hither all my effects consigned to you, together with the presses and medicines belonging to the English people.

Should there be a British ship of war at Napoli, you can consign these things to the care of its captain, who will not fail himself to take charge of them for me to this place.

It was, indeed, formerly my intention to have placed the presses at the seat of the Greek government, not, however, for its exclusive use, or for that of any faction, but for the purpose of enlightening the minds and improving the condition of the entire people of Greece. But, while the government is conducted upon no fixed or determinate principles, it is impossible to proceed with the establishment of a post.

Should you encounter any difficulties in the transmission of my effects, the presses and medicines, have the goodness to give my respects to General Colocotroni, and to request him, in my name, to obviate those difficulties, as the things belong to the English committee and people, whose agent in Greece I am.

LETTER XLVII.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Athens, 11th March, 1824.

My dear B,.

ATHENS has for me every charm—Her recollections, her climate, her ruins, and her reviving liberties. The Chief Odysseus has been a mountain robber, has never bowed in bondage to the Turks, has served under Ali Pacha, has been chosen Governor of Eastern Greece, has refused to give up Athens to a weak government, and has lately sympathised with the people, and taken the liberal course in politics. He is a brave soldier, has great power, and promotes public liberty. Just such a man Greece requires.

The congress at Salona will do great good. Eastern and Western Greece, and the islands, will unite to put the constitution in force, to get the revenues placed in

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Should Lieut. Dobryez testify a desire of becoming my secretary, I beg of you to engage him, and, if possible, to despatch him immediately, with the things, to this place. You know the terms.

I remain, with sentiments of esteem,
Your humble servant,
L. S.

P. S.—If you are willing to undertake the establishment of an hospital in Napoli di Romania, of which we spoke, and on the conditions with which you are acquainted, you can retain a third part of the medicines and make the circumstance publicly known.
L. S.

the public coffers, and to promote military co-operation. Many of the chiefs of the Morea, together with the legislative body, and the great mass of the people, will approve these measures, and their combined interests will form such a preponderating power, that all the little factions will be forced to follow the strong current. I shall counsel Odysseus to get some able writer to accompany him to the congress, for the purpose of publishing its proceedings and proclamations. To this end, too, I shall hope to be able to carry with me a lithographic press.

I sent a printing and a lithographic press, together with some medicines, &c. under charge of Dr. Bojons, a German physician, from Missolonghi, to the seat of the Greek government. Stress of weather obliged the ship to put into Napoli, where the articles were seized. I have written to Dr. B. on the subject; and several men of influence, finding that I belong to no faction, and only came here to serve the Greek people, have also written to Colocotroni, and others, to have the articles restored. If I fail, blame not me, but blame the tempest for having flown away with your goods and given them to the enemy. I am making arrangements for the establishment of a press at Athens. I have engaged Professor Psylas to write for it, and have written to Hydra for a printer. The "*Free Press of Athens*" will have the following motto, "Publicity is the Soul of "Justice."

The government of the Morea has been of late much disturbed. The legislative body annihilated the executive, of which Petrombey was the head, and set up another in its stead. After a time the old executive

reassembled at Tripolitza and seized on Corinth. They have lately named Ipsilanti as the President, and have collected thirty-five members of the legislative body, who are acting with them. Petrombey told the Austrian Consul that he was ready in all things to follow the wishes of the Holy Alliance. Ipsilanti is nominally of the democratic party, and so is Colocotroni. The Ipsilanti government have proclaimed their intention of holding a general assembly in April next.

The Museum will be established in the Temple of Minerva. This building has been used as a mosque, as a church, as a granary, and will now be devoted to the arts.

The police of Athens, and the surrounding country, is so good, that we wander about in perfect security. Even our fair countrywomen might travel and settle here with less risk than they run in going to and residing at Naples.

A fine church has been fitted up as a Lancasterian school, and will be opened in a few days. We solicit for it the aid of the Quakers and the Committee. I shall endeavour to form here a utilitarian society, for the purpose of establishing and fostering all useful measures.

Captain Hastings is eager to have a steam-vessel. He will subscribe £1,000 towards it. If he had one capable of carrying even one thirty-two pounder, with a stove for heating red-hot shot, he thinks he could baffle the efforts of the Turkish fleet. He could raise, for instance, the blockade of Negroponte, Caristo, Lepanto, and Patras. The Greek government would pay the men, and furnish a vessel to carry the fuel. Perhaps

you could get persons to take up a vessel of this description as a privateer. The chances of gain would be considerable in the capture of men of war and fortresses, because the Turks would rather surrender to ships than to land-forces. Capt. H. will submit his plan to the Greek government, and then proceed home to further its accomplishment. The steam-apparatus is so low in the water, and so small an object, that it would be all but secure against the ill-directed efforts of Turkish artillerists.

Half the day here is spent in conversation. My practice is to engraft English and Anglo-American principles on the minds of my visitors. The better to effect this object I give warm praise wherever praise is due, and always endeavour to avoid giving offence. I feel for and speak about Greece as if it were my country; and by a bold and open course baffle all cunning, and intrigue, and diplomacy.

All the fortresses in Candia, except Kissamos, are in the hands of the Turks. The people have been divided into factions, but they are now united.

The elective franchise is exercised in its widest range at Athens. I have attended at the elections of the prefects and of the judges, and also at a meeting for deciding on some proposed taxes. A tax on those who possessed government-houses, and one on cattle, were voted; a tax on produce was rejected. The suffrage is universal; the elections annual.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER XLVIII.

TO SIGNOR PAPPAS, AT HYDRA.

Attene, il 11 Marzo, 1824.

Caro Signore,

Ho l' onore di mandarvi una lettera dal Signor Humphries, chi è andato con plichi di lettere bisognevoli dà quì in Missolonghi. Il Signor Humphries vi parla per il carattere di Attene e del suo Governatore Odyssea. Con ragione lode ambidue, per il suo governatore percio che egli è potente, bravo, amante della liberta, è il più grande nemico dei partiti. Nel governo regna la piu grande tranquillità, e la più perfetta sicurézza. Mà la più bisognevole cosa è che il popolo gode di tutti i suoi dritti. Io parlo così perciochè conosco dal Comitato Greco d' Inghilterra che voi siete il più vero patrioto, e che voi avete acquistato molti mezzi. Io vi consiglio che veniate a qui per eseguire la bona causa della patria. Noi âbbiamo grande bisogno d' un stampatore, e se si trovi in Idra farebbe bene di venire a quì.

L. S.*

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* TRANSLATION.

To Signor Pappas, at Hydra.

Athens, March 11, 1824.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit you a letter from Mr. Humphries, who is gone with a packet of important letters from hence to Missolonghi. Mr. Humphries speaks favourably to you of the character of Athens, and of its Governor, Odysseus, and justly praises them both. With respect to the Governor, he is powerful,

LETTER XLIX.

TO GENERAL ODYSSEUS.

Athens, 15th March, 1824.

Dear General Odysseus,

I HAVE written to Anastatius Pappas, a rich patriot, at Hydra, and to General Borrel, a clever and efficient Frenchman, to proceed to Athens, and to devote their means to your service.

We daily expect Mr. Finlay to return from Missolonghi. There can be no doubt that the authorities in Western Greece will hail your proposition for a congress at Salona, for the purpose of co-operating with Eastern Greece and the islands. I anticipate great results from this meeting. I know that you belong to no faction; neither to the foreign king, the Ipsilanti, the Mavrocordato, the Petrombey, nor the Colocotroni faction. What you wish to promote is the constitution, the laws, the security of person and property, and the liberties of the Greeks; and to drive from their soil the

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brave, a lover of liberty, and a decided enemy of faction. The greatest tranquillity and the most perfect security reigns in the government. But the most important circumstance is, that the people are in full possession of all their rights.

I speak to you in these terms, because I know, from the Greek Committee in England, that you are a true patriot, and possessed of abundant means. I advise you to come hither to further the good cause of your country. We are in great want of a printer, and if there is one in Hydra, he would do well to come hither.

Yours, &c.

L. S.

Turks. Persevere in this noble course and you will be hailed by all good citizens as the saviour of your country. Good government is the only safe course, it leads to power and to fame. Bad government also leads to power—power accompanied by extortion, poverty, insurrection, and blood, and followed by the curses of mankind. At the ensuing congress, I expect to see Odysseus taking the lead in every thing that is just, and proclaiming his sentiments loudly to his country and to the world.

The first object of the congress should be to ensure co-operation between Eastern and Western Greece and the islands: the second should be to obtain money for the purposes of the state, by persuading all the chiefs to deposit the revenues of their districts in the public coffers: the third should be to concert military operations. The capture of Lepanto might be effected for the small sum of 20,000 dollars. The passes of Thermopylæ might be secured by four or five Martello Towers and 100 men. And Negroponte and Karisto, if assailed by sea with three or four gun-boats, and by land by your valiant soldiers, must soon fall. The fourth and grand object should be to put the laws and the constitution in force. To this end, good proclamations should be published; declaiming against disunion, faction, extortion, intrigue, and the neglect of all military exertion; and recommending well-concerted measures, the enforcement of a strong police and good laws, the appointment of able prefects, judges, &c. These proclamations should be dictated by yourself, and some very able and eloquent writer should accompany you to the meeting. I will endeavour to take thither a litho-

graphic press, to publish and to spread your noble thoughts.

It is devoutly to be wished that all the other chiefs engaged at the congress should co-operate in these measures; but if they have not the virtue to act thus nobly I am convinced that your strong mind will take its own bold course—a course that must lead to the downfall of the Turks, to the permanent establishment of the liberties of Greece, and of your power and fame. I am sorry to find in every quarter some men, and even some good men, in favour of a foreign king. They say "a limited monarch would give us security and freedom." As for a limited monarch, that could not be. A king that could put down this armed and martial people must have unlimited power—must be a tyrant. The first thing that such a monster would do, would be to establish a disciplined force, and the next would be to crush those warriors and heroes who had rescued their country from the Turks. How avoid these evils? I know of no safe course but that of establishing a strong and just government. All extortion—all extravagance lead to poverty, to tumult, and to assassinations. If there be any Greek with a vast mind, and possessing great power, who has the nobleness of soul to pursue the public good, that man will soar above all his contemporaries: he will save his country from Turks and faction, and entail on millions for ages to come the blessings of liberty.

I am, your friend,

L. S.

LETTER L.

TO THE SAME.

Athens, March 16th, 1824.

Dear General Odysseus,

I AM desirous of obtaining your sanction to the formation of a utilitarian society in Athens. I propose to select its members from the most virtuous and able of her citizens. The end proposed is the formation of schools, museums, dispensaries, agricultural and horticultural societies—in short, of all establishments connected with the advancement of useful knowledge. When this utilitarian society is formed I shall endeavour to promote similar institutions at Napoli, Tripolitza, and Missolonghi, and to put them in communication with all those societies which profess the same principles in other quarters of the world.

In consequence of the enlightened sentiments which you have expressed to me in favour of a free press, I have written to Napoli to have a press sent to Athens. I have also offered Professor Psylas £50 a-year to conduct and write for it. Your noble conduct towards the Athenians, in promoting public meetings, proves that you consider publicity as the soul of justice. It should prevail in the senate, in the courts of law, and, above all, in spreading the peoples' thoughts. The examples of England, of America, and of Switzerland prove its efficacy in promoting order, virtue, and good government; and those of South America and of India show how safe and how useful a free press is in countries which have been doomed to ages of despotism, and

which, like Greece, are beginning to revive from faintness and from pain, by breathing the fresh air of liberty. Follow, I implore you, the example of America, where every public man's conduct is open to free discussion, and where peace and order ever prevail. Act well, and you have nothing to fear from a thousand pens, though they were dipped in gall and directed by the hands of your enemies. Act well, and you will have reason and justice, and the hearts, and the minds, and the arms of the Greeks with you—friends that are invincible.

I am, your friend,

L. S.

[Vide Appendix, No. 22.]

LETTER LI.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Athens, March 20th, 1824.

My dear B.

THE press of Athens is not yet in operation. The Committee's press and my lithographic one are in the custody of Colocotroni at Napoli, which is blockaded by land and sea, by order of the general government. We have here, however, a rude press, which was made by a clever engineer, and some few types which belonged to the press at Corinth. There is in Athens a Dr. Sophianopulo, a clever man, who is one of the party of Ipsilanti and Colocotroni, and is secretary to the commandant of the fortress—Goorha. The Doctor wishes to have an influence over the press. He objects to Professor Psylas being the sole editor, and recommends

himself and another to co-operate with him. He has written a sort of *avant*-prospectus, by way, as he says, of trying the press, and he is now writing another. I shall take my own course. At a public meeting I shall present the press to the people of Athens; shall nominate Psylas to edit it till the arrival of Theocletos, an able and virtuous patriot; I shall then submit a prospectus for the approval of the Philo-Muse Society. The object of this prefatory production will be to lay down a chart by which the editor may steer his course.

Instead of a utilitarian society, which I proposed, the Athenians have resolved to reorganize the Philo-Muse Society, and to make it embrace all the objects I had in contemplation. I was called before this society yesterday, explained my opinions to them, and promised to address them farther on the subject.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LII.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE PHILO-MUSE SOCIETY AT ATHENS.

Athens, March 20th, 1824.

Sir,

THE Philo-Muse Society, of Athens, should, I think, publish a letter to the following effect:

" Sir,—The Philo-Muse Society of Athens, the " duties of which have been, in some measure, sus- " pended, on account of the war, has now resumed its

" active functions. This society has no political cha-
" racter; its sole object is to preserve the records and
" antiquities, and to advance the knowledge and im-
" prove the condition, of the Greeks. The Philo-Muse
" Society has converted a building in the Temple of
" Minerva into a museum; it has formed a school for
" the cheap acquirement of the ancient Greek and of
" the classics, and also a Lancasterian school. The
" society intends to enlarge its library and to throw it
" open to the public.

" The better to promote the purposes of this institu-
" tion, the Athenians invite all the principal towns in
" Greece to establish branch-societies. They most
" anxiously desire to be in correspondence with, and
" to be aided by, all useful societies in every part of the
" world. From all quarters they solicit information
" concerning education, the fine arts, legislation, po-
" litical economy, agriculture, horticulture, commerce,
" mechanics, and public institutions. Books, especially
" elementary ones, on useful subjects, in French,
" Italian, German, or modern Greek, will be thank-
" fully received.

" From all the friends of Greece, the Philo-Muse
" Society requests subscriptions. It begs of all such to
" address it, either through its secretary at Athens,
" or through the Greek committees. The Society will
" give every publicity to its measures and to its accounts.

" I am,

" Yours, &c.

" ———————

" Secretary to the P. M. S. at Athens."

" To the Editor of the ———

After this statement has been circulated here, it should I think be forwarded to all the Greek committees, for publication in the papers in various parts of the world. This task I undertake to perform.

I request of the Philo-Muse Society to honour me with its commands, and to give me a statement of all its wants previously to my departure from Athens. [Vide Appendix, No. 23.]

I am, yours,

L. S.

LETTER LIII.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Athens, March 21st, 1824.

My dear B.

NOTHING would prove so serviceable to our cause as the emigration of English and others to Greece. To promote this object, I wish you to publish the following statement, on the accuracy of which you may rely.

Average price of Lands and Provisions at Athens.

Land should give a profit of from 10 per cent. to the purchaser. The land-tax amounts to 10 per cent. of the produce yearly.

A good house costs, yearly, from 500 to 700 piastres.—A riding horse, from 150 to 200 piastres.—An ox, 150 piastres.—A cow, 100 piastres.—A sheep, 10 piastres.—A goat, 8 piastres.—A man labourer, per diem, 60 paras=7½d.—A woman, 40 paras=5d.—A

boy, 20 paras=2½d.—A man servant, with food and clothing, per month, 20 piastres.—A maid servant, ditto. —Wheat, per okr, 12 paras.—Bread, per okr, 10 paras. —Barley, per okr, 12 paras.—Oats, 6 paras.—A horse load of wood, 20 paras.—Mutton, per okr, from 30 to 40 paras.—Goat, per okr, 25 to 30 paras.—Beef, from 20 to 26 paras, per okr.—A turkey, 6 piastres.—A goose, 4 piastres.—A duck, 2 piastres.—A chicken, 50 paras.—A partridge, 30 paras.—A woodcock, 25 paras. —A hare, 47 paras.—Butter, per okr, from 3 to 5 piastres.—Sugar, per okr, 6 piastres.—Honey, from 60 to 70 paras.—Wine, per okr, from 12 to 18 paras. —Milk, 18 paras, per okr.—Oil, per okr, 60 paras.— Rum, per bottle, 100 paras.—Raki, per okr, 2 piastres. —Rice, from 26 to 40 paras, per okr.—New cheese, without salt, 20 paras, per okr.—Old cheese, without salt, 40 paras, per okr.—Eggs, per 100, 6 piastres.— Salt, 6 paras, per okr.

N. B.—An okr is equal to 2½ pounds French. A piastre is equal to 5 pence; 40 paras make a piastre, and 10 piastres, 1 dollar.

Greece is split into factions, which are enrolled into two great parties. The one consists of Mavrocordato, the islands, a large portion of the legislative body, of the Primates, and of the people. The other consists of Ipsilanti, Petrombey, Colocotroni, and the principal part of the soldiery, &c. Odysseus professes neutrality, but leans to the latter party. Mavrocordato is a good man, but cannot go straight. He is, secretly, for a mild *monarchy*.—A thing as easy to be obtained in Greece as a mild *tigerarchy*. His followers mean

differently, but mean well. Ipsilanti is, in mind and body, a slug, but still has shown more public virtue than any other man in Greece. His party are for military predominance and democracy. In short, the revolution has clubbed the Greeks. Still, I have no doubt that order will be restored, and that strength and liberty will be the result.

Yours,

L. S.

P. S.—I hope to reach England in June next. The Cranidi government have sent two ships to Napoli, to demand the surrender of the fortress into their hands. Mahomed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, will, it is said, command the Turkish armies and fleet, destined to attack the Greeks. He will, probably, transfer this duty to Gibraltar, his general.

L. S.

LETTER LIV.

TO THE SAME.

Athens, 24th March, 1824.

My dear B.

THE preparations which the Turks are making for hostilities will no doubt be communicated from Smyrna, in the true oriental style. We hear that wonderful efforts are to be made; that the Greek fleets are to be attacked, and the islands assailed and devastated; that the Turkish fortresses are to be provisioned; and that from them columns are to issue forth, which are

to annihilate the Greeks. My only fear, however, is for the islands, and especially for Candia. As for Mahomed Ali, he will look only to his own interest, and grasp as much as possible from Turks as well as Greeks. He will leave the conduct of the war to his general, Gibraltar. The Greeks should despatch 3000 men to occupy the five passes of Thermopylæ. This measure would secure Greece, but I fear that the dissensions in the Morea will prevent its being carried into effect. As soon as these passes are secured, Negropont, Karisto, and Lepanto, should be briskly attacked. We shall endeavour, through the medium of the press, to detach Mahomed Ali and the Albanians from the Turks. The Servians are much exasperated in consequence of the decapitation of six agents whom they had deputed to Constantinople, to represent their grievances to the Porte.

I sent Lieut. Klempe to Napoli, to obtain restitution of the presses, medicines, &c. detained there. He was stopped at Corinth by the government troops, his letters taken from him, and himself sent to Cranidi, where some of his letters were returned, and he was permitted to proceed to Napoli. On his arrival at that place, Pano told him that the articles were all safe, but that he must detain them till he received orders from the Tripolitza government. Lieut. Klempe has returned to Athens, and I have since despatched another messenger to Napoli. A newspaper, called "The Friend of the Laws," is about to appear at Hydra. There is now a rage for newspapers.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LV.

TO GENERAL ODYSSEUS.

Athens, March 24th, 1824.

Dear General Odysseus,

If it meet your approbation I will proceed to Cranidi and Napoli. The objects which I have in view are, 1st, To promote reconciliation between the two parties, and to establish one firm and settled government in place of the existing anarchy. 2dly, To promote a general assembly of the people. And, 3dly, To persuade the government to take 3000 Greeks into pay and send them under you, Goorha, or Niketas, to defend the passes of Thermopylæ. Honour me with your candid opinion and advice on these matters.

Neither Mr. Finlay nor Captain Humphreys have yet arrived from Missolonghi. If the congress takes place, I hope you will there proclaim your good intentions, and act up to them. If it does not take place, those who have thwarted it are responsible to their country for the consequences of their conduct.

I am your friend,

L. S.

LETTER LVI.

TO THE SAME.

Athens, 28th March, 1824.

Dear General Odysseus,

The Greeks are fighting for their indepen-

dence and their liberties. They have not only to drive the Turks from their soil, but they have also to prevent the restoration of Turkish principles of government—of despotism. To this end a constitutional force is necessary. Whether this force should consist of disciplined or irregular troops is the question you have desired me to answer.

Experience has demonstrated, that, in spite of the paralysing effects of tyranny, the Greeks are still Greeks. Their martial peasantry have started from their chains, have taken fortresses that had been deemed almost impregnable, and have, in one campaign, destroyed 100,000 Turks. These are the men who have triumphed over the Ottoman empire.

Experience has also demonstrated, that a nation which trusts her defence to foreign mercenaries, puts her freedom in the most imminent peril. Commonwealths ought, therefore, in such circumstances, to follow the example set by England, in the time of William III. That monarch owed his throne to a revolution produced by the people. The crown had gone out of its regular succession; disaffection prevailed, Ireland was in arms, Scotland had not renounced allegiance to James, and the Protestant cause was threatened by an hostile coalition. Still, such was the high and stern spirit of the times, that the Parliament refused to allow a small body of William's valiant Dutch guards to remain in England. The king remonstrated and reasoned, and again and again implored the Parliament to retain these dear partners of his fame. They listened to their Sovereign with courtesy, but sent back his guards to Holland.

Never let the Greeks tolerate a standing army, or

foreign troops, except as instructors of discipline or military science. The principles of a mercenary army are directly opposed to those of freedom, and their interests are at variance with their duties. Rather let the Greeks follow the example of the best confederate commonwealths,—say Switzerland. Her army consists of 60,000 men, of from twenty to thirty years of age. Her military schools, her staff, artillery, engineers, infantry, and sharp-shooters are all admirable. Her cavalry is the only defective arm. Every branch of her service is assembled and exercised for one month in the year, and the whole force is ready to march at twenty-four hours' notice. It is evident, that a militia of this description cannot be equal, on their first taking the field, to a more exercised army. The Swiss, however, like the Greeks, having a strong country to guard, can act on the defensive, till they become *aguerried*. This constitutional force costs Switzerland about £60,000 yearly.

It may be said, that the Greeks, though excellent partizans, are unequal to cope with disciplined soldiers in the field, or to undertake sieges. What then is to be done? Are the Greeks to endanger their liberties by employing a standing army, or their independence by not employing one? Neither. They should have a mixed force, consisting of irregulars and a militia. The modern history of the Greeks shows the strength of their irregular troops and armed peasantry. They are like a hive of bees, that, being disturbed in their productive labours, will drive an elephant mad and make him court destruction.* The annals of their ancestors and of

* If an elephant strikes a branch in which there is a hive, the

their phalanxes have taught the whole world the power of co-operation in war. The Greeks should, therefore, instil a martial spirit into their people, and should have their youth instructed at their schools in military discipline. A portion of the Greeks should be exercised like the Swiss armies; a portion of them should remain as at present; and the whole nation should be, at all times, armed, ready to protect their property, their persons, their liberties, and their country.

I am your friend,

L. S.

LETTER LVII.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Athens, 30th March, 1824.

My dear B.

YOUR letters of the 18th November and 15th January last, with the minute of the Committee, recommending reconciliation to the Greek government, came safe to my hands yesterday evening. It is my duty to act upon them immediately. To the heads of the various parties in the state I shall, therefore, address the following letters, with copies of the Committee's despatch, which will afterwards be published.

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bees settle on him and he runs madly on to destruction. So the Turks, beset by the Greeks, allow their heads to be struck off without an effort.

TO M. IPSILANTI.

Athens, 30th March, 1824.

Excellent Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the copy of a minute just received from the Greek Committee of Great Britain, by which you will perceive that its members and that all England deplore the disunion which prevails in Greece. I address myself to you on this subject, because you have great influence with your countrymen, and because you first asserted, and have ever since nobly maintained, not only the independence, but the liberties of the Greeks. Continue, I implore you, this magnanimous conduct, and the love of your country and of all mankind will be the sweet reward.

I am your friend,

L. S.

TO PRESIDENT MAVROCORDATO.

Athens, 30th March, 1824.

Excellent Sir,

I BEG of you to publish the accompanying minute from the London Committee, recommending reconciliation to the Greeks. There should be but one party among the Greeks; the minds and bodies of all should be devoted to the expulsion of the Turks, the establishment of the constitution and the laws, and the security of person and property.

I hope that a congress will take place at Salona, for the purpose of concerting measures of good government and military co-operation in Eastern and Western Greece. Odysseus is resolved to proclaim his noble sentiments, and to act up to them with vigour.

We anxiously await accounts from your armies at Arta and Lepanto.

I am your friend,

L. S.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

Athens, 30th March, 1824.

Excellent Sir,

I REQUEST you to lay before the Greek government and to publish the accompanying letter from the London Committee, recommending reconciliation to the Greek leaders. Without union, your independence and liberties—all will be lost.

There are who say that the views of Great Britain are *selfish*. Some pretend that she wishes to purchase the Morea. Now I put it to the good sense of the representatives of the people whether the magnanimous Alexander, with his million of disciplined and valiant troops, and backed by the victorious Greeks, would sanction such a bargain. In one sense, indeed, my countrymen are selfish. They wish to see Greece great and free; great that they may benefit by her industry and wealth, and free that the numbers of the enfranchised may be augmented, and give additional security to the liberties of England. All other selfish views we disclaim. In fact, were our ambition of the worst character, what success could the most unprincipled minister expect against Greece, supported by a million of Russian bayonets? What, but that Greece would be subdued by her protector.

I wish the legislative body to understand that I by no means complain of these erroneous notions; on the con-

trary, I wish them to be published, that they may be established or confuted. Free men and free governments should court publicity, because it leads to the elucidation of truth.

I am your friend,

L. S.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF HYDRA.

Athens, 30th March, 1824.

Excellent Sir,

I REQUEST of you to reflect on and to publish the enclosed letter on reconciliation, from the Greek Committee in London. The evidence of every day proves the evils arising out of disunion. But for it, the Greeks would have been in possession of Patras, Lepanto, Negropont, and Candia; and their good people would not have been starving in this fertile region.

I rejoice that the Hydriots have established a free press. The full exercise of truth upon all immoral actions promotes virtue and secures the highest measure of happiness.

I am your most devoted servant,

L. S.

Humphreys has just arrived from Missolonghi. He has succeeded in his mission. A congress is to take place immediately at Salona, at which Mavrocordato, Lord Byron, and other Englishmen will be present. [Vide Appendix, Nos. 24 and 25.] Mavrocordato was much indisposed towards the congress, and Mr. Finlay had not succeeded in bringing him to the adoption of that measure. He hinted to Lord B. the possibility of

Odysseus retaliating on him the treachery he had experienced from Lord Churchill. I mention this as a specimen of Turkish intrigue and cunning.

The prospectus of the Greek Telegraph has appeared. When I wrote it, I had no idea that the motto, "The world our country, and doing good our religion," would have been objected to, or I would (if I could) have selected a better. I by no means meant to encroach upon the orthodoxy of the methodists. I have desired numbers to be sent to you weekly for sale. Byron is constantly to write articles for the Telegraph. [Vide Appendix, Nos. 26 and 27.]

An anonymous letter was yesterday picked up in the streets of Athens. It called upon the Athenians to turn out Goorha from his command in the fort, as they had their former Ephores. The letter was shown to Goorha to irritate his undiciplined mind. He called on me this morning, when I told him that I had heard with deep regret that some crafty villain had set a snare to injure his fellow citizens, but that I was sure that he would despise all such arts. Let him treat them as I had done the report that England wished to purchase the Morea. I then read my letter to the Greek government to him, and told him that after it had been published and spread abroad, I should present myself before the Moreots to receive their sentence.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LVIII.

TO THE SAME.

Athens, 31st March, 1824.

My dear B.

I HAVE this moment received a letter from the Athenians, approving my conduct and desiring me to remain here, together with another on the same subject, and addressed to the Committee. [Vide Appendix, Nos. 28 and 29.] The following is a copy of my answer to the Athenians.

Athens, 31st March, 1824,

" Athenians,

" YOUR warm reception, your approval of my conduct, the expression of your esteem, and your desire that I should remain among you and aid you in your difficulties, fill my heart with pleasure.

" I was sent here by the Greek Committee to promote your liberties. In this noble work they associated me with Lord Byron, an alliance that at once sheds honour on me and dooms me to insignificance. My sole merit is in having felt and acted like a Greek. I have scrupulously avoided connecting myself with any faction. I know no enemy but the Turks, no party but the people of Greece—her valiant soldiers, her daring sailors, and her virtuous peasantry; no authorities but the representatives of the nation; and no law but that sanctioned by your excellent constitution.

At Athens all my feelings have been gratified. Dead must his soul be who could behold her matchless ruins,

could reflect on her past glory and long sufferings, could witness her reviving efforts, her public assemblies, her free elections, her bold declaimers, and her martial citizens, and not feel moved at her awful story and thankful to Providence for her deliverance.

" I deeply regret that the state of my health prevents my remaining in Greece during the hot weather.

" I am your most devoted servant,

" L. S."

Two persons have been sent from Cranidi to persuade me to join the government: the one is a M. Theocletos, who was secretary to the minister-at-war; the other is an officer. My present intention is to go first to the congress at Salona, and then to join the government. I have also had many applications from the opposite party. By my warm attachment to the Greek cause, my resolution in avoiding all factions, and my open conduct, I have gained friends on all sides.

The only way to effect a union in Greece, where there are so many discordant interests among the ruling few, is to get two or three men of influence to take the right course. If none of exalted virtue are to be found, then convince those of an inferior caste that it is their interest to promote good government. I think that Odysseus is determined to pursue this line of conduct, and that he will carry with him a great part of the military body. Ipsilanti is also well-disposed and has great influence over both soldiery and people. I wish to see him the president of the legislative body. Till that assembly acquires some influence in the nation no good can be effected. To give them their due weight it will

be necessary to publish their proceedings. Negris is a clever man, and is of the popular side, but intriguing. Mavrocordato is always for good government, and will be forced to pursue the strong tide of popular feeling, or he will struggle and sink.

The first step to be taken at Salona will be to shake hands and to commence business in a spirit of amity; the next, to arrange how the proceedings may be conducted with order; the assembly should then consider how they can obtain means to support the troops at Thermopylæ, Arta, Negropont, &c. Proclamations should then be issued, declaiming against factions, extortion, the want of military exertion, civil war, &c. and calling upon the people to remember the conduct of their ancestors, and to make exertions to put the laws and constitution in force, and to crush the enemy.

The Morea is troubled by the hostilities between the Colocotroni and government factions. Colocotroni is shut up in Tripolitza, and his son Pano in Napoli. Eastern Greece is tranquil. Odysseus is at Negropont, from whence 700 Albanians have lately absconded in a body. Measures should be taken at congress for securing the passes of Thermopylæ. Western Greece is also tranquil, but the people of Missolonghi are dissatisfied with Mavrocordato for spending too much in his house, on his table, guards, &c. The islands are all tranquil. Candia is subdued, but the peasantry of the mountains will rise again on the arrival of the fleet. The Albanians in their own country and in the garrisons of Greece are discontented. We are trying to move them by setting before their eyes a list of the grievances they are doomed to under Turkish rule, and recommend-

ing them to make themselves independent. The Turks have much confidence in Mahommed Ali, Pacha of Egypt; but what can an individual do with an undisciplined horde of Turkish soldiers and sailors? Upon the whole I am of opinion that Greece will make great progress in her civil government this year, but none in her military career. The foundation laid, great things may be done next year.

I have not yet got the presses from Napoli, but have them I will. I have sent a courier to Missolonghi for a lithographic press.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LIX.

TO THE SAME.

Athens, 3d April, 1824.

My dear B.

CAPTAIN CLIFFORD has just arrived. I requested of him to demand the restitution of the stores at Napoli. He made some objections, but I assured him there were no arms or ammunition, upon which he said that if he went there he would endeavour to procure them.

Should the present party triumph, they will still have a formidable opposition. They will have the Colocotronis, the Ipsilantis, Petrombeys, Delemanis, and most of the military chiefs to contend with. These, in the event of any reverse of fortune, would upset the government.

For this reason I shall do all in my power to get the government to pursue a course that will disarm this phalanx. In the first place by enlisting Ipsilanti, Niketas, young Mavromichaili, Pano, and some of the best of their coherents; and, secondly, by pursuing a just course of government, and doing nothing to offend the soldiery. The army have an idea that Mavrocordato and his party are hostile to them. This notion should be removed, not by timid concessions, but by a due regard to their claims and their families.

In consequence of the increasing strength of the government-party, and their having blockaded Napoli and Tripolitza, the authorities at Athens delayed their departure for Salona till they should see what turn things would take. They would not, however, hear either of my departing without them, or of my not going with them. At last they consented to proceed on the morning of the 5th instant. The morning came, but Goorha said that farther delay was necessary, on account of some hundreds of Odysseus's soldiers having deserted for want of pay. I then resolved on going to Ægina. Hearing of this, Goorha promised to depart for Salona the next morning. I agreed. In the evening, however, I received an invitation from Captain Clifford to proceed to Napoli. After a long negotiation with the Prefect, for the commandant is locked up at night in the fortress, I was allowed to depart the next morning.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LX.

TO THE SAME.

Hydra, 7th April, 1824.

My dear B.

I THIS morning reached Hydra. The authorities were assembled, and I addressed the members on various matters. I made arrangements with the editor of "L'Ami des Lois" to send to London several numbers of his paper: these I solicit the Committee to dispose of for the benefit of the editor. I subscribed £20 yearly to this Gazette.

Off Napoli, 8th April.

On our arrival here we found a French fleet of two frigates and three brigs. The Commodore had a claim against the Greek government for acts of piracy; and, as they had a difficulty in paying him, he entered into an agreement with Pano to surrender up a Turkish bey, then a prisoner at Napoli. The government remonstrated, and desired the French Commodore to observe the law of nations and the blockade. The Frenchman swaggered and yielded.

In consequence of the blockade, Captain Clifford could not send a boat to demand the restitution of my property at Napoli. I however addressed a letter to Pano full of threats and compliments: I told him that his friends Odysseus and Goorha were anxious to have the press and to meet me at Salona. This was confirmed by Goorha's own letters to Pano, for I have the good fortune to be well with both parties. I intrusted the letter

containing the requisition to a physician, who is employed by Goorha and Odysseus as a spy on me, and by myself as an interpreter. He arrived one hour after another messenger whom I had previously despatched from Athens, and Pano promised to give up the articles on my sending a boat for them. [Vide Appendix, No. 30.]

The executive body are embarked here, and the legislative body is at Argos. I had a long discussion with the former. They objected to the congress at Salona. I told them that it was urged by me when they were weak, and now that they were strong they had only to send a member there to support their interests. To this they agreed. I recommended them to act with vigour, and, when they had subdued their enemy, to neutralize his future power by enlisting the best of his faction into their ranks. I also recommended them to gain over the army: to show the military chiefs that it was their interest to be with them, and the soldiers that they never would be provided for till they had a regular government. I pointed out to them the policy of giving greater influence to the legislative body, by which means alone the people could be raised to power and to predominance over the existing military despotism. This was to be done by their pursuing good measures, by selecting popular topics for debate, by having their speeches ably reported, by spreading wide the newspapers, and by sending them to all the Prefects, by proclamations, &c. I advised them to be exceedingly careful in selecting good and tried officers and men for the garrisons of Corinth, Napoli, Navarrin, Tripolitza, &c.

I also spoke with several members of the legislative

body, and advised them to resume their sittings, to discuss popular measures, to correspond with their constituents, and not to talk alone, but to act.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXI.

TO THE SAME.

Gulph of Napoli, 9th April, 1824.

My dear B.

I EXPECT to have the press to-morrow. I shall forward it to Ægina, for the use of the Athenians. The following is a copy of my letter to them :—

" Athenians,

" I call you Athenians because you are the worthy descendants of that ancient, learned, valiant, and famed people—because you have bravely asserted and wisely preserved your liberties.

" I am sent among you as the agent of the Greek Committee of London. I will not tire you by a long dissertation on the advantages that must result from the free exercise of reason on the measures of government. Englishmen, knowing its happy influence, have sent to Greece a number of presses, one of which I now present, in their name, to the Athenians. Let them exercise it for the good of the people. Let them guard it as a sacred pledge of the attachment of the Britons to the Greeks.

" Your cause, Athenians, has touched the people of England to the heart. They have beheld with wonder the exploits of the Greeks by land and sea. With anxious solicitude they have watched a people nobly struggling with adversity and bravely starting from their chains, undismayed by defeat, and in the end triumphing over an empire that has for ages maintained itself against the substantive states of Europe. But what is no less extraordinary is that a nation so long enslaved by Roman and by Turkish emperors should, amidst the clash of arms and the war of factions, have established a free constitution.

" To pursue and to perfect the work they have so well began is, however, a difficult task. Athenians, you are well aware, that the end of government is the public good, or, in other words, the greatest good of the greatest number. This cannot exist without perfect security of person, property, and reputation. If this desirable state of things cannot be found in Greece, where the people are so virtuous, it is because the small number, who have grasped the powers of government, have pursued their own advantage in preference to that of the community. I allude to no party in particular, but to the ruling few of all parties. To correct this state of things, the people must either have recourse to physical force or to reason, and the full exercise of truth upon criminal actions, through the persuasive and commanding influence of a free press. De Lolme has well illustrated its power and demonstrated its superiority over the greatest of earthly potentates. ' If,' he says, ' in an empire of the East, there ' should be found a sanctuary, which, venerable from

'the ancient religion of the country, should ensure the 'safety of all who should there utter their opinions; 'if from such a sanctuary there should issue printed 'papers, which, by the affixing of a certain seal, 'should acquire an equal title to inviolability, and 'which, in their daily appearances, should freely exa- 'mine and comment on the conduct of the Cadis, the 'Pachas, the Vizirs, and the Sultan himself; the 'inevitable consequence of such a combination of cir- 'cumstances would be the establishment of liberty.'

I am,

Your most devoted servant,

L. S."

The following is the prospectus which I have drawn up:—

"*Prospectus.*

"THE Greeks, resolved to be free, should be enlightened. This will be best effected by opening the channels of knowledge and placing before their minds all the intelligence of the nineteenth century. To this end nothing is so conducive as the unrestricted publication of men's thoughts. Some patriots, strongly impressed with this conviction, have undertaken to conduct a journal, to be entitled,

THE ATHENS FREE PRESS.

The motto to be prefixed to it is as follows:

"*Publicity is the Soul of Justice.*"

The editors, in selecting this motto, have implied the vast importance which they attach to publicity. Without it, the people must remain ignorant of the proceedings of the senate, and incapable of judging of

the conduct of their representatives; they are kept in the dark concerning the administration of the laws and the character of their judges; and the wealth and the revenue of the nation, which is the produce of their labour, may be extorted from them and squandered away in luxury and corruption. By far the most effectual means of giving publicity to all acts is through the medium of the press, because it embraces the whole field of government, and gives to our ideas the widest extent of circulation.

We are friendly to free discussion, and hold, that opinions, though erroneous, when well canvassed and digested, tend to the ultimate advancement of truth. Insertion will therefore be given in "The Athens Free Press" to every well written article, however at variance with our own opinions. Men of all parties acknowledge that the peasantry, and the mass of the Greeks, are virtuous. Now, virtue is the essential characteristic of a free people. We shall, therefore, maintain the fundamental principles of the constitution and the commonwealth. The elective franchise we desire to see extended in its widest sense, as at Athens, and the public functionaries selected from amongst the most honest, active, intelligent, and patriotic of our citizens. The laws, we contend, should be plain and comprehensive; and justice openly, speedily, and cheaply administered. We shall watch with a jealous eye the conduct of our public functionaries, especially of our ministers, judges, generals, and prefects. Upon the virtue of these great officers of state depend our success in war, and the enforcement of the constitution and the laws. We shall endeavour to do justice to our army and

navy, by recording their acts. Unaided, they have triumphed over an empire that has often foiled the powerful states of Europe, and have established in Greece a free constitution. Their deeds stand unrivalled, even by those of their great ancestors. To nothing can they be compared, but to the realization of an epic poem, or of a dream. Foreigners we shall watch—their words, their looks, their actions, shall not escape us. If they come hither to intrigue, they shall be exposed; if to advance our interests, honoured. We are in favour of foreign settlers. They will bring with them capital, knowledge, industry, and civilization. They will advance our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and, by so doing, they will promote our wealth. All our exertions shall be used to further the establishment of museums, of agricultural, horticultural, and other societies; but they shall, above all things, be directed towards the formation of schools, and of a body of instructors for the diffusion of education among the people.

With all the power of the press,—a power that must ultimately enforce truth and a virtuous course of government, we shall endeavour to promote union among the Greeks. Disunion paralyzes the efforts of our government and of our warriors; it ruins our agriculture, our commerce, and our credit; and it inflicts on our good people poverty, disease, starvation, and death. Turks triumph in our disunion; it is their only hope. Despots triumph in our disunion; it lays our country open to their avarice and to their lust of domination; perhaps to ages of dark bondage, like those which our fathers have lingered through in anguish.

With respect to foreign politics, we wish Greece to remain in amity with all nations, and to see them prosper, in order that we may benefit by their intercourse.

'The Athens Free Press' will be published twice every week. The subscription to it will be three dollars per annum. Those who wish to have this journal will be pleased to address themselves to ———

As the merits and success of a newspaper depend chiefly on those who contribute their thoughts and intelligence, the editors solicit the mental aid of all well-informed Greeks towards the furtherance of their undertaking."

I propose to give one of the lithographic presses to the representative body, and the other to the Ipsariots. Of all the islands, Ipsara is said to be the best governed, and the freest. From it intelligence may be spread far—even to Turkey.

I hope to reach you soon after this letter. My health is feeble, and my work is nearly finished.

Yours,

L. S.

I shall send you my correspondence-book; remember that it was written at full speed.

L. S.

LETTER LXII.

TO THE SAME.

Napoli di Romania, 9th April, 1824.

My dear B.

NAPOLI being in a state of blockade and the French commodore not having been allowed to commu-

nicate with that place, on account of his being desirous to carry off from thence a Turkish bey, the Greek Admiral requested of Capt. Clifford to observe the same rule. I was, therefore, obliged to address a letter to Pano, relative to the Committee's articles in his possession, and to forward it by land. I received a civil answer, and was told that I might have the property, provided I would send an English boat for it. The next day the French fleet sailed. I then made for Napoli, and after some difficulty obtained the things.

Pano Colocotroni behaved towards me with politeness. I said he was in error in conceiving that his enemies had prejudiced me against him. They had, on the contrary, spoken in his praise, and impressed me with a favourable opinion of his merits. I told him that I had just published a letter in the "Ami des Lois," in which I had defended England and myself against the charge of wishing to purchase the Morea, and was now come among my accusers to be judged. Pano wondered; Metaxa, who was present, looked abashed, and the rest of the company laughed heartily. Pano and Metaxa repeatedly offered to rest the decision of their cause on my judgement. I told them that I was a foreigner, and would never interfere more in their concerns than I thought a Greek should do in the affairs of England. They offered to take me round the fortress. I cautioned them that I was going direct into the enemy's camp. I told them that I was so shallow a diplomatist that I had never been able to discover the political cause that divided Greece. They said that there was none. Pano said I was a good Philhellene. I replied that I was neither Greek nor Philhellene, for I

belonged to no faction; perhaps it was because I had no interest to serve. Pano said he thought I had pursued my real interest; for I had gained my end, which gratified my ambition.

Metaxa is a sly politician, who has injured his country and raised himself by his cunning. He is Pano's adviser. I asked him what he was fighting for? "Because he was attacked."—"Why don't you give up the fortress?"—"We are ready to do so to a just government."—"Who is to be the judge?"—"A general assembly."—"An armed assembly?"—"No. Well; we are also ready to coalesce."—"How?"—"We will allow the President, Vice-president, and Coletti to remain in office, and our opponents may permit us to name Satiri Caralamba. Zaimi is neutral."—"They have passed sentence against Satiri Caralamba."—"It was unjust; but if they will not agree to this, let them change the whole government." I have already given you my opinion that the government, though successful, could not go on for any length of time without coalescing. A priest, who inclined to the government party, was massacred during the time I was at Napoli. Whether this horrible act was sanctioned by the authorities, I know not. The consequences may, perhaps, prove beneficial to the Greek cause.

Coletti and two of the representatives are gone to treat with Colocotroni at Tripolitza. If he fails, I will endeavour to see what a disinterested foreigner can effect.

Mill, near Argos, April 10th.

My time has been taken up with the representatives. At my request they have agreed to commence their sit-

tings. I was present at one this morning. Their Vice-president is a priest. He said that the Greeks owed much to England, and were happy to see me among them. I replied that I valued the compliment as coming from the representatives of a virtuous and suffering people. I then gave them an account of the character and conduct of the Committee. They desired my advice concerning the loan. I said that I was of opinion that it should be placed at Zante, under the charge of certain commissioners, and should only be paid over to an effective government. The administration should then reserve it for the payment of the soldiers actually engaged in war. They should limit the number of officers, and the government should appoint an honest commissioner to accompany each army, for the purpose of calling the roll every month, and putting the pay into the hands of each soldier. None of the money should be devoted to the payment of old debts. They approved of these suggestions, and said they would pass a law to that effect. I urged them to publish their proceedings. I presented Mr. Bentham's manuscript on government to them, observing that they should prefer his aid to that of the Holy Alliance, for if they followed his maxims, they would be free and powerful; whereas, if they accepted the hollow friendship of despots, though adorned with ribbons and golden chains, they must relapse into long and hopeless servitude. The assembly then passed a law to prevent those who had absented themselves from their duties from being re-elected; and also one appointing commissioners for the loan. This body appears to be divided into three parties: about twelve be-

long to the Colocotroni faction; the rest are the Primates, who are rather addicted to Turkish principles of government, and the republicans, who take England, America, and Switzerland for their models. The latter feelings now begin to predominate.

I have two presses here. The royal press I shall send immediately to Athens. The lithographic press I have attempted to work, but not with success. I shall get Gropius, who was a copper-plate printer, to undertake it. The lithographic presses do not answer here. Small cheap presses would suit best in young countries. You are aware that, though crossed in every way, I set up the "Telegraph," at Missolonghi. When I left that place, Hodges and Gill promised to print the prospectus in English. They made every effort to do so, but were again and again thwarted by Parry. In short, the press has had to contend with every difficulty, but it has triumphed. It has produced a revolution in the public mind, and the people are now in arms against the arbitrary proceedings of the Colocotronis.

Giorgio Gaza, the Archi-Mandrite, a friend of Corea's, has been deputed to the government, by the people of Olympus. 12,000 of them offer to rise and to take the field, provided they are supplied with one month's pay, and a quantity of powder and lead. The Turks never could disarm them, although they were partially subdued in the early part of the revolution. If they had two ships, to prevent supplies coming in on their flank, they would do wonders.

The Greeks talk and talk, but they must be strongly impelled before they will act. I have got a person to

report the proceedings of their legislative body, and I shall make a hard battle to have the names of the orators prefixed to their speeches.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXIII.

TO THE SAME.

Mill, near Napoli, 12th April, 1824.

My dear B.

"I PROPOSE to address the following letter to the secretary of the legislative body:

"Sir,

"To promote the strength and knowledge of "the Greeks, is the first desire of my heart. To this "end, it is necessary that their representatives should "be raised to their proper elevation. Instead of this, "my ears are pained with the sound of individual "names,—of Colocotroni, Mavrocordato, Byron, Ip-"silanti, Metaxa, Stanhope, &c. No one ever hears "any thing of the virtuous and enlightened members of "the legislative body. They are doomed to rise and "fall, and to expend their exertions to no purpose; "and the consequence is, that they and the people, in-"stead of being almost omnipotent, are considered as "so many cyphers. What is the reason? Why, because "neither they nor the people are known. To make "them known and to put your free constitution in force,

" publicity is necessary. Your house of assembly " should be wide open; the speeches of the members " should be published, how else can men judge of their " conduct? Their acts should be spread abroad, or the " people must remain ignorant of their laws. How is " this to be done? Let a report of the speeches and " acts be forwarded to the editors of newspapers. " Let the newspapers be sent to all the Prefects, with " an order for them to spread the intelligence which " they contain: the editors would, no doubt, furnish " the printing at prime cost. And let Mavrocordato be " solicited to obtain one of the presses at Missolonghi, " for the use of the government. Unless some such " measures are pursued, the forms of your free consti- " tution may remain, but the government will be, in " practice, Turkish.

" I solicit your pardon for the freedom of my remarks. " The worthies of the Greek commonwealth must not " be offended at truth.

" I am,

" L. S."

The elections take place next month. The franchise is universal to all males above twenty years of age. Every fifty families of a village choose one deputy, who proceeds to the central town of the prefecture. The central town elects twelve deputies. These village and town deputies then elect either one or two members of parliament, according to the extent of their district. This is all done by ballot. The legislative body chooses the executive body by a plurality of voices. This latter consists of five or seven members. They have, at pre-

sent, an undue weight, owing to the want of vigour and intellectual aptitude in the representatives, the publication of whose debates would soon raise their character.

The general assembly is thus formed. Two or four deputies are chosen in each prefecture, by ballot; who then unite and form the general assembly. This is the only body that can make any fundamental change in the constitution. They discuss questions openly, and decide them by ballot and by a simple majority.

The legislative and executive bodies, indeed all the people, think that the loan will save Greece, if it arrives in time. Every preparatory measure has been taken towards the proper disposal of the money. The Greeks are careful of their money, and not at all disposed to squander the resources of the state. The only danger is, that it should fall into the hands of a few individuals and be appropriated to their particular interests. The present crisis is favourable. The proffered aid could not arrive more opportunely. Had it come sooner, it might have fallen into the hands of the military oligarchs. At present, their fortresses are about to surrender to the constitutionalists, and the government makes progress towards improvement and strength. The loan will enable Greece to protect her frontier this year, her people to reap the fruits of their labour, and the government to collect the revenue. Next year they will, I trust, be in a state to march into the enemy's country.

I have endeavoured to persuade the government to pursue the following plan in the ensuing campaign. They should have three corps on the line of their frontier. One at Thermopylæ for defence; one at Olympus,

for raising the country and inviting the people to arms, as their hearts are already united with the Greeks; and one at Agrafa, for the purpose of defence; or of offence, if they should succeed in exciting an insurrection among the Albanians.

I am, yours, &c.

L. S.

LETTER LXIV.

TO THE SAME.

Argos, 14th April, 1824.

My dear B.

LAST night a courier arrived from Athens, with letters for me from Odysseus, Goorha, Anastatius, and others, stating that they had departed for the congress at Salona, and pressing me to hasten thither. [Vide Appendix, No. 31.] I passed the night in writing and packing, and in the morning waited upon the executive body. They objected to the congress, said that it was not sanctioned by them, but had been promoted by Negris, and finally brought about by me. I told them, that I had urged it at the solicitation of Odysseus, at a time when the government was feeble, and that its object was to form a strong league in favour of good government and vigorous exertions, and to force the Morea to act on similar principles. I was asked why I had given the press to the Athenians which I had promised to the government? I told them that the press, in its way to the seat of government, had been

seized at Napoli; that knowing that Pano would not allow this battery to be turned upon himself, especially as so many of his faction had been wounded by the one established at Missolonghi, I had given it to the people of Athens, and had prevailed upon Goorha, the Prefect Lambro, Sophianopulo, and other friends of Colocotroni, to write to Pano to deliver it up. By these means I had obtained the press; Goorha and Odysseus had pledged their words that it should be free, and Professor Psylas, a friend of the government and of liberty, was engaged to write for it. Owing to the probability of Athens being blockaded, I should send the press for the present to Ægina, the Prefect of which island is under the influence of the government. I said, that if this manœuvre did not satisfy them, I must go to Salona, watch the tactics of Negris and Mavrocordato, and endeavour in future to be more skilful. They smiled, approved, and gave me their despatches.

Argos, like all the other towns of Greece, is in ruins. I called on Flesas, archimandrite and minister of the interior. He is a shrewd man, was one of the plotters of the revolution, and has served much as a soldier. Almost every captain has some priests among his soldiers, and they are only distinguished from the others by their beards. Flesas's brother is blockading Tripolitza. His name is Niketas. Another general of the same name, and famed for his martial virtue, came out of the town and implored him not to injure his fellow soldiers and citizens, and attempted to embrace him. The other desired him to return to his duties, to give up the town to the government, and not to approach, or he would attack him. Again he approached in amity. The stern

soldier drew his sword. The two Niketas fought. The government captain wounded his friend, and then wept over and embraced him. Pray communicate this chivalrous sentimental story to the German Committees. There are scribblers in that country, that would make it up into a five-act drama, with choruses.

Corinth, April 15th.

On my road hither, I met a large drove of sheep; I asked to whom they belonged, and was told, to one Mamalaga, a wealthy man of Agrafa, who had set off with 60,000 sheep from his own country, and had driven the flock to the Morea. Half of the sheep had been captured on the road.

Corinth is in the same state as Argos. The ancient and modern ruins furnish a contrast by which the respective merits of the Greek and Turkish governments may be compared. The captain of the town is a Servian. He has 90 men either of his own country or of Bulgaria. These soldiers are brave. They left Odysseus because he could not pay them.

Salona, April 16th.

I reached Salona this morning. Nothing can exceed the beauty and sublime character of the scenery between the gulf and this place. There the eye embraces at a glance the rude sea, a valley of flowers, a winding stream, and mountains covered with firs and topped with snow. I have been disappointed in not finding Lord Byron and Mavrocordato here. The reason assigned is a plot that is said to have taken place at Missolonghi, to deliver that place up to the Turks.

This may be the real cause, but Mavrocordato was always averse to meeting Odysseus, or to allowing Lord Byron to quit the seat of his government.

After the congress here is over, I shall proceed to Ægina, to Athens, and then to Zante, and England.

Goorha has just called upon me. He said, "Well, you have now seen both parties, what do you think of them?" I replied, "Your captains are for plunder and liberty. The government are for order and a mild despotism. I am for and against you both. I am for order and liberty."

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXV.

TO THE SAME.

Salona, 18th April, 1824.

My dear B.

ODYSSEUS arrived here yesterday: Negris accompanied him. This Negris is perhaps the cleverest fellow in Greece. He is a rugged statesman out of employ, and professes to be a republican. He, Mavrocordato, Odysseus, and Sophianopulo, are famed for political intrigue and tactics. Neither Lord Byron nor Mavrocordato have yet arrived. Odysseus has despatched a letter to the latter, stating that the authorities in Western Greece are assembled to meet him in congress. Mavrocordato, finding that the government are strong, will probably excuse himself, by stating the

troubled state of Missolonghi, owing to the conspiracy to deliver that place over to the Turks.

The captains are generally adverse to the loan. They say that it will be plundered by the government party. The fact is, they fear that it will deprive them of power and the means of acquiring wealth. They have a notion, too, that the government is hostile to the army, and I have solicited the government to remove this opinion, by paying their soldiers, and doing them strict justice; also, by issuing proclamations against those captains who do not pursue this course. It should always be considered that an army consists of two branches; if, therefore, you cannot gain the officers, gain the men, and you render their leaders impotent.

In a letter to Ipsilanti, Sophianopulo boasts of his address, in having set me against Mavrocordato, and gained me over to the opposite side. In the same letter, he solicits Colocotroni's party to deliver over the presses to me. So much for Sophianopulo's cunning. The letter was intercepted by the government and will be published. [Vide Appendix, No. 32.]

I have just come from a meeting. Negris, in a long diplomatic speech, seemed to recommend a general assembly. I objected to an armed assembly. He then wished to give our congress that character. I protested against any measure in the least degree unconstitutional. He talked of an oligarchy that had existed for eighty years in the Morea. I said that there now existed two oligarchies there, the one of the Primates, and the other of the military chiefs; that the way to break this power was by giving weight to the people and their representatives, and that publicity was the means by which

this might be effected. I recommended Odysseus to steer a middle course between both factions, to put the constitution in force, and to act the part of a Washington or a Bolivar. He agreed to send Mr. Trelawny to Lord Byron, for the purpose of persuading him and Mavrocordato to attend the congress. I then desired Odysseus to order Psylas to proceed to Ægina, and to put the press in motion. [Vide Appendix, No. 33.] He said he would desire the Athenians to elect a new judge in the place of Psylas, and to send him thither. I have since despatched Baron Gilman on that mission. All here breathe the noblest sentiments of freedom.

The following is a copy of a letter which I have written to Lord Byron.

Salona, 19th April, 1824.

My dear Lord,

THERE is a report current that your Lordship and myself are appointed commissioners for the disposal of the loan. For my own part, though it will be attended with great inconvenience, I will undertake the responsible charge. Should such a duty devolve upon me, I should insist, as far as I am concerned, on having the money sent, in the first instance, to Zante, or to one of the Ionian islands. I doubt not that your Lordship will agree with me in this opinion, and act accordingly.

I am,

L. S.

I have just received a letter from Hodges and Gill, containing the following passage :—" In respect to what has been done since our arrival, as we cannot say what we wish, we will decline saying any thing. We feel

we should be wanting in every sentiment of gratitude and respect (which we are proud to say are our feelings) if we did not inform you that considerable pains are taken by some person* or persons, to make it appear you are supporting a faction in opposition to the government, and this is not a little increased by a letter written by Mr. Hastings to an American gentlemen here, of the name of Jarvis, in which he says that in spite of all his remonstrances he is afraid your mind is biassed by a person named, we believe, Sophianopulo, whom Hastings states to be one of the most execrable villains that ever existed."

Lord Byron is dangerously ill. Count Gamba and Mavrocordato have desired me to proceed to Missolonghi, but I have deferred doing so, being myself ill and full of grief, having now first heard of the death of my mother.

I am,

L. S.

LETTER LXVI.

TO THE SAME.

Salona, 21st April, 1824.

My dear B.

LIEUTENANT KLEMPE has just arrived here, with the lithographic press from Missolonghi. I have

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* Mr. Parry went about with his eyes and hands up, saying, "Horrible, horrible!! a conspiracy is formed against the government, and an Englishman (i. e. L. S.) is at the head of it."

despatched him with it to Ægina. This press I intend for Ipsara, an island said to be well governed, and from whence intelligence may be spread over the Archipelago, and even to Turkey.

I have recommended to the Greek government to court the friendship of America, and have requested of them to send an agent thither. The object of this mission would be to desire the republic to send an envoy to Greece, and to favour commercial intercourse between the two countries. M. Kalergy would, I think, undertake the mission, and Mr. Finlay has offered, through me, to go to America to forward its objects. From the liberal spirit of the American government, and from the circumstance of the Porte never having acknowledged their independence, they would, perhaps, feel favourably disposed towards Greece. Three or four years back, America sent an agent to the Porte to make a treaty, who was sent away in an uncourtly manner.

I have desired the Greek government to send me information concerning their receipts and expenditure, made out agreeably to the form Mr. Hume gave me, or to the budgets I procured in Switzerland. I have also desired them to send me a report on their military system, with returns of their different corps, the number of their men and officers, their pay and stations, &c. I have also requested Odysseus to furnish me with a plan for the ensuing campaign. [Vide Appendix, No. 34.] I have had the following conversation with Monsieur Negris, on the subject of the Holy Alliance. "I am of opinion," said I, "that Monsieur Gropius, the Austrian Consul, at Athens, is the person who gives in-

formation about Greece to the Holy Alliance!" "You are right," answered he; "some time back he went to Smyrna, and on his return had a communication with Petrombey through an agent. Petrombey was told that the allied sovereigns had just concluded a congress; that peace had been restored between Russia and the Porte; and that they now offered their mediation between the Greeks and the Turks. Petrombey was satisfied with the proposition, and recommended that M. Gropius should attend at the ensuing general assembly and make known the generous offer. As soon as this preliminary step had been taken, a similar proposition was made by M. Gropius to General Odysseus. He consulted me on the subject, and under various pretences I delayed giving an answer for nearly a month. At the expiration of this period an evasive answer was returned, full of politeness, and concluding by expressing a hope that the cause of humanity and religion would soon be advanced by the capture of Negropont from the infidels. This negotiation took place about three months back." From the enlightened policy which Mr. Canning appears to me (if at this distance one can judge) to have pursued towards Greece, it would, perhaps, be well that he should be informed on this subject.

The congress has commenced. The members were freely chosen by the people of their respective prefectures. Besides these, the chiefs Odysseus, Pannuria, and Goorha were present. Negris proposed that the meeting should decide whether the government at Argos or that at Tripolitza was the real government. After a long discussion it was resolved unanimously that the

former was the government. The next question was this—What are the best means of putting the constitution and the laws in force? Monsieur Sophianopulo proposed that the people should be ordered to elect some military men; that these deputies should proceed first to Salona, and there receive written instructions how to act; that they should then proceed to Argos, accompanied by the captains and their troops, and remain there till the Peloponnesians had sent out their quota of soldiers to the frontier. These infamous propositions met with no support. A priest from Zeitouni then proposed that the cantons should be solicited to elect one military man of talent, and that the congress should draw up a statement showing the actual state of the country. Both these measures were adopted. Here I must draw your attention to the important fact that this congress was called, and is attended by the military chiefs, and that it is pursuing none but constitutional measures. Negris and Odysseus have great merit.

In spite of all obstacles, the civil government of Greece has made, and will still make, great progress during this year. Publicity has been established. The monarchical and aristocratical have given way to the democratical spirit. The military chiefs will be forced to bend to the people. The legislative body must soon begin to make known its acts and to take its high station. Meanwhile the loan will enable the government to support its authority and to act on the defensive during the ensuing campaign. When that is at an end, and the Turks have retired into their winter-quarters, then will be the time for the friends of liberty to advance and conquer.

I have just heard that the Colocotronis have surren-

dered Napoli and Tripolitza. [Vide Appendix, No. 35.]

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXVII.

TO THE SAME.

Salona, 28th April, 1824.

My dear B.

I PROPOSE to present one of the lithographic presses to the Ipsariots, with the following letter:—

" Brave Ipsariots,

" Seamen have ever proved the firmest friends of liberty. You have nobly supported this character. You were among the first to resist oppression and to raise the standard of Greece. From the very commencement of the revolution you have sacrificed your property and your persons to promote the public good. You have stood foremost in the fight and have humbled the proud Turk. You have maintained your free constitution, and Ipsara is an example of its happy influence. For these reasons I have sent you a printing-press, intrusted to my charge by the Greek Committee of England. Accept it as a pledge of attachment from your brother islanders. Exercise it for the spreading of knowledge throughout the Archipelago. From knowledge emanate power, wealth, freedom, happiness, and fame. May these blessings, brave Ipsariots, be the

portion of your children—the sweet reward of your virtuous exertions and your honourable toils.

" I am your most devoted servant,

" L. S."

From various quarters I learn that I am nominated one of the commissioners of the Greek loan. [Vide Appendix Nos. 36, 37, 38.] I must ever feel proud of the confidence of the Committee: I am aware, however, that great responsibility is attached to that office, and as I am, from ill health, unable to remain in Greece during the hot weather, it would have been better to have deputed some other person as your agent in this business. However, as the lot has fallen on me, I shall act. I shall consider equally the interests both of the lenders and of the borrowers. The establishment of a strong and just government is what both the parties require: unless this end is likely to be attained, I will not consent to deliver over the money. When the fortresses are in the hands of the government I shall consider that they are in a condition to fulfil their contract and to pay the interest of the money borrowed.

Our congress goes on admirably: the questions that have been discussed are, 1st. Which is the lawful government, that of Tripolitza or that of Argos? 2dly. What are the best means of putting the constitution and the laws in force? 3dly. The state of the nation? 4thly. What are the military measures that should be adopted? 5thly. What are the financial measures that should be pursued? Their proceedings will be all published and shall be forwarded to the Committee.

As soon as I have made the necessary arrangements

with respect to the loan I shall start for England. My ambition would lead me to remain in Greece, but my health and affairs render my return indispensable.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXVIII.

TO THE SAME.

Salona, 30th April, 1824.

My dear B.

A GREAT conflagration has taken place at Cairo. Houses, magazines, grain, ammunition, four thousand persons, the whole of the artillery-corps, and the nephew of Mahommed Ali, have been consumed. The sovereign, with his son, was without the walls of the town. Some pretend that the Pacha was privy to this act. Shortly previous to this dreadful fire a part of the city of Cairo was destroyed by a heavy fall of rain. Providence seems to favour the Greeks.

The Turkish fleet consists of eleven ships from Tunis, the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, now at Candia, &c. in all amounting to forty-five vessels, having on board 12,000 troops, destined to act against the Peloponnesus. As the Pacha's irregular troops are chiefly cavalry, little can be expected from them.

A new prophet has sprung up at Mecca, and, having joined the Wahabees, has decided on attacking Ali Pacha, whose regular troops, with some other tribes, are also threatening rebellion. Perhaps Ali Pacha se-

cretly foments these disorders, in order to excuse himself from the invasion of Greece.

From Larissa we learn that about 15,000 Turks are there assembled. They, however, desert in great numbers. The Turks have lately held a meeting at that place. This assembly has resolved to make every preparation for attacking Greece in two great divisions, the one moving on Athens the other on Missolonghi. The invading armies have generally amounted to 60,000 men, and the Sultan pays about 200,000 for this undertaking. The Turks have agreed to offer terms of peace to the Greeks. "If," say they, "the Greeks require to be free—free they shall be." We shall soon learn what notion a Turkish assembly have of freedom.

After a general review of the disjointed state of the Turkish empire and of the hostile preparations which they are making, I am of opinion that they are incapable of making any great impression on Greece during the ensuing campaign. If the English money shall arrive in time their invasion may perhaps be altogether prevented. I am, however, apprehensive that the Greek fleet cannot be in a state this season to meet their antagonists on the seas, or to attempt a general engagement.

A courier has just arrived from the chief Scalza. Alas! all our fears are realized. The soul of Byron has taken its last flight. England has lost her brightest genius—Greece her noblest friend. To console them for the loss, he has left behind the emanations of his splendid mind. If Byron had faults, he had redeeming virtues too—he sacrificed his comfort, fortune, health, and life to the cause of an oppressed nation. Honoured

be his memory! Had I the disposal of his ashes I would place them in the Temple of Theseus or in the Parthenon at Athens.

Yours,

L. S.

[Vide Appendix, Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39.]

LETTER LXIX.

TO THE PRESIDENT MAVROCORDATO.

Salona, 1st May, 1824.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, relative to Lord Byron's contract with the government to pay the Suliots, and to the means of discharging the pay due to them for past services. In reply I have only to state that I am entirely ignorant of the nature of Lord Byron's contract. I conceive that Lord Byron's trustees are bound in honour and in law to fulfil his Lordship's agreement up to the time of his death, at which period the men should be discharged. With respect to your drawing upon the trustees, and, if not paid by them, having the debt discharged by the British loan, that is a point that must be referred to the representatives of the nation for their decision.

I must now beg leave to call your attention to the subject of the laboratory-establishment at Missolonghi. This establishment, with all the workmen and stores therein, has already been placed under your protection

by the agents of the Greek Committee; I therefore consider that you are responsible to the representatives of the nation and to your government for the proper application and disposal of them. You speak to me about the necessity of union; without it Greece and her liberties must be lost. To effect it, an alliance must be established between those who represent the various parties, I mean those of the people, of the aristocracy, and of the military interests.

Yours,

L S.

LETTER LXX.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Salona, 3d May, 1824.

My dear B.

THE following is a copy of my letter to Mr. Trelawny:—

"Salona, 1st May, 1824.

"Dear Trelawny,

"THANKS for your most interesting and able letters. You appear to have managed your mission in the most satisfactory manner. You recommend that some one should immediately proceed to Zante to give Napier an honest and full account of the actual state of Greece, and you desire me to mention this to Odysseus. I have done so: we are both of opinion that this measure is absolutely necessary, and we think that no one is so

capable of doing ample justice to such an important mission as yourself; both of us, therefore, earnestly entreat of you to proceed instantaneously to Zante, or Cephalonia, or wherever Napier may be. The first measure for Colonel Napier to adopt is to hold fast the money, and by no means to allow one shilling of it to be sent to any part of Greece till he is fully informed as to the state of its government. I have desired the government to send some well-informed commissioners to Zante to negotiate with us; also to send us proper returns of their armies and fleets, and statements of their accounts, and of their means of paying the interest of the debt.

"In about four days I shall proceed with Odysseus and the new representatives to Argos. It is his object to establish a good government. From Argos I shall go to Zante or Cephalonia, and hope to reach one of those islands in about a fortnight.

"I am, &c.

"L. S."

[Vide Appendix, Nos. 43, 44, 45.]

Honours have been paid to Lord Byron's memory at Salona. His soul was prayed for in the church. The whole garrison and people of the town then went out into the plain, where another religious ceremony took place, under the shade of the olive-trees. This being concluded, the troops fired; and an oration, of which the following is a translation, was pronounced by the high priest:—

"The enlightened foreigners, to wit, as many as unite to science the mild feelings of humanity, do not

regard merely with pleasure the vast strides of Greece towards her regeneration, (I mean in her efforts in the war,) and content themselves with wishing you from afar a happy consummation of it, but they immediately contribute towards this end, according to the extent of their several capacities; nay, we behold many of them actually joining us in the struggle, and running the perilous course with us. One of these, who lately made his appearance, was Lord Byron, whom inexorable death would not allow to be severed from the disasters of the regions to which he had previously directed his steps, in order that he might make himself known to the several nations, and who, having united himself to us, had begun to render himself of importance to the Grecian weal, and worthy of the exalted rank to which he was raised by the laws of his own country. He would not refuse to an entire people the benefit of his virtues: he condescended to display them wherever Humanity beckoned him to her aid. This single object of devotion to the well-being of a people has raised himself to a distinguished pitch of glory among characters dignified by their virtues, of which the illustrious British nation can make so ample a display, and of whom Greece hopes to behold many co-operating in her regeneration. Having here paid the tribute of admiration due to the virtues of Lord Byron, eternal may his memory remain with me and with the world, and more especially associated with Grecian retrospections."

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXI.

TO COUNT GAMBA.

Salona, 3d May, 1824.

Dear Count Gamba,

GREECE mourns the loss of her friend, Lord Byron. Why deprive her of the consolation of having his remains left in the country where his muse pronounced her sweetest, finest lays, and where he has immortalized himself as the champion of her rising liberties? If my counsel can have weight with you, it is that his ashes should be deposited at Athens, in the temple of Theseus, now a Christian church. Surely this wish is consonant with his former feelings, with those of his family, and of the people of Great Britain.

I am,

Your most devoted servant,

L. S.

LETTER LXXII.

TO JEREMY BENTHAM, ESQ.

Salona, 4th May, 1824.

My dear Mr. Bentham,

You desired me to write to you. Pardon my having so long delayed complying with your commands. I have presented your most valuable manuscript to the representatives of the Greek people. They received

it with expressions of deep-felt gratitude, and promised me that they would consult it as their wisest oracle, and act accordingly. Monsieur Negris, who is the ablest man in Greece, and professes wise principles of government, is labouring at a code of laws. He says, that in order to make it palatable to the people he must make them believe that it is framed after the model of the Byzantine code. I condemned this quackery, and told him to read Dumont. He then desired me to put him in correspondence with yourself. I promised to take this liberty, provided he would act up to your advice. He consented, and I shall forward to you his letter. Were your code ready, it would, I think, be immediately adopted in Greece. Your works are known and admired here by the few who are educated.

The state of Greece is not easily conveyed to the mind of a foreigner. The society is formed, 1st, of the Primates, who lean to oligarchy, or Turkish principles of government; 2dly, of the captains, who profess democratical notions, but who are, in reality, for power and plunder; and lastly, of the people, who are irreproachable in character, and of course desire to have a proper weight in the constitution. The people of the Peloponnesus are much under the influence of the civil and military oligarchies. Those of Eastern and Western Greece are chiefly under the captains. Of these Odysseus is the most influential. His father never bowed to the Turkish yoke; he was a freeman and a robber. Odysseus himself was brought up by the famous tyrant Ali Pacha. He is shrewd and ambitious, and has played the tyrant, but is now persuaded that the

road to fame and wealth is by pursuing good government. He, therefore, follows this course, and supports the people and the republic. Negris, who once signed his sentence of death, is now his minister. Of the islands, Hydra and Spezia are under the influence of some rich oligarchs, supported by the rabble, and Ipsara is purely democratic.

The parties may be said to be three, 1st, There is Mavrocordato, the oligarchs of the islands, and some of those of the Peloponnesus, and the legislative body. These are for order and a mild despotism, either under a foreign king, or otherwise. This faction stood high, but must now change its principles or lose its power. 2dly, There is Colocotroni, and some of the captains, and some of the oligarchs of the Morea, who are for power and plunder. This party is going down hill at a gallop. And, 3dly, there is Ipsilanti, Odysseus, Negris, and the mass who are now beginning to embrace republican notions, finding that they cannot otherwise maintain their power.

Now, the question is, which of these parties should an honest man embrace? All have stumbled by endeavouring to hug the best of these factions. I have pursued another course, cautiously avoiding them all. I have loudly rated all for their vices, and as loudly praised them for their good acts. This for one who has no genius for political intrigue, tactics, or what is called diplomacy, is the safest course. It places a man of a plain mind on a level with and even above a high-flying politician of the Gentz or Metternich school.

Greece and all the islands are tranquil, with the ex-

ception of two towns, namely Napoli, which is blockaded by the government, and Missolonghi, which is disturbed by a body of Suliots, who play the pretorians.

Civilization and good government are gaining ground, chiefly through the means of publicity. There is a great fund of virtue in Greece, but it is monopolized by the peasantry. What is most wanted is a good representative body, some good prefects, good judges, and public writers. Two or three active and strong minded Englishmen might do incalculable good in Greece, for the people are anxious to improve.

The war lingers, owing to the dissensions which prevail among the ruling few; otherwise it might easily be put an end to with the assistance of the loan. Eastern and Western Greece may be defended with about 12,000 men. By taking one of the castles at the mouth of the Corinthian Gulf, and blockading Patras and Lepanto with 1,000 men each, these fortresses might be reduced. Negropont might also be taken by blockade. During these operations the people of Olympus should be encouraged to rise in rear of the Turkish armies. After a summer's defensive campaign, the Greeks should push on in the winter, and surprise and conquer.

My principal exertions have been directed towards promoting education, publicity, union, and military exertion, and towards crushing the oligarchs, by giving power to the people and raising the character of their representatives. I confess that I am sanguine with respect to the ultimate success of the Greeks. I found this opinion on the virtuous character of the people, on the strength of their country, on their martial character and their being all armed, on the multiplicity of little

chiefs, on the sudden rise and fall of their leaders, on the love they have for their ancestors, on the clashing interests of their enemies, and on their attachment to the elective franchise, annuality, universality, publicity, &c.

Believe me ever, &c.

L. S.

P. S. I shall be in London in July next.

LETTER LXXIII.

TO THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Salona, 3d May, 1824.

Excellent Sirs,

I HAVE this moment received orders to proceed to Zante, to receive the Greek loan, in company with Colonel Gordon, and to carry its conditions into effect. I request of you to send thither some able men as commissioners to treat upon the subject with the deputies from England.

Our first duty will be to ascertain whether there are reasonable grounds to believe, that the Greek nation will be able to abide by her contract, by regularly paying the interest of the loan. Upon the deputies from England being satisfied upon this point, the delivery of the money depends. I think it highly necessary that you should give a careful statement of the present condition of Greece, as well as an exact account of the income and expenditure of the Government,

both in the time of the Turkish administration and from the commencement of the insurrection until the present time.

The system of taxation, which the government intends to adopt, must be explained, as well as the plan proposed for carrying on the war both by land and sea, and all expenses required, separately, for each division of soldiers and vessels. The English deputies must be informed whether a government will be established, which unites all military, political, and national benefits. If the chiefs of Greece will not lay aside their prejudices, their envy, and dissensions, and endeavour to form a wise and virtuous union of all parties, it will be impossible to establish in Greece a powerful and permanent government. They are wrong who think otherwise; unless this be done, Greece must remain in a state of anarchy.

By birth I am a stranger to Greece; but as a man accustomed to hold dear the liberty and happiness of mankind, I would, in my present circumstances, consider myself a Greek, and in that character, I would admonish you, that no other system than the one I have pointed out should be pursued. Should any other course be adopted, every Greek will repent, and repent in vain.

LEICESTER STANHOPE.

LETTER LXXIV.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Calacrista, 7th May, 1824.

My dear B.

I SEND you a copy of my letter to the government, on the subject of the loan, and strongly recommending union among the chiefs.

Acting upon the principles of this letter, I have advised, that Odysseus should be placed in the executive; Ipsilanti, as president of the legislative body; General Colliopulo, as minister of war; and Negris, as ministre d'état. This is a question upon which men may fairly differ, but upon which my mind is made up. The object of the measure is to break the force of contending factions, and to confound the traitors who are for a foreign king.

Megaspolio is a curious convent. It is situated at the end of a magnificent valley, and backed by a lofty mass of rock. It was formerly the seat of the oracle of Apollo. The senior of the convent was civil and hospitable to us. He said he was ready to accept a king, or any system of government. I replied, that if Greece was doomed to have a foreign king, I hoped that he would not change their venerable religion and convert them into catholics, protestants, or jews. The interpreter and the priests all flinched. At the beginning of the revolution, 150 of the monks had turned out against the Turks. The superior told me that he and they were ready to take the field again when required. He said there were about 3000 clergy in the Morea.

Zaimi is a great primate, and has charge of Calamata and other districts. He is a strong government man. I talked to him about the necessity of union and the impossibility of carrying on a war against their captains, factions, and the Turks. He called the former robbers. I told him that robbery and even murder in war were considered justifiable, and that it was by these means that the captains had kept up a martial spirit in the nation, which had rescued their groaning country from the Turks. That these vices must now be put down, by giving power to the people, which was to be effected by forming a militia, by placing them in a posture of defence, by giving weight to the legislative body, and by publicity. I next attacked the foreign king faction, and said, they were worse than robbers, for treason was the worst of crimes. Zaimi said that the captains had driven the people mad, and that they now sought repose under foreign aid, and under a foreign monarch. I observed that this was natural. Their calculation was, however, erroneous. It was impossible that Greece should obtain repose under a foreign king. The first measure of a foreign king must be to embody an extensive standing army. He must then endeavour to disarm the people and to put down the captains. He would take their fortresses, he would sweep their plains, but they would still remain masters of the mountains. To effect even this, he must be despotic; he would have to guard his life; every part of his body, where a ball or a dagger could penetrate, must be proof. He must be surrounded by foreign soldiers, for he could not trust to the passionate, the insubordinate, the capricious, and the patriotic Greeks. In short, the foreign king, that

would govern Greece must be a Sultan. His life would not be safe for one moment. He would live in pain and would not be allowed to escape. He would rise to be hailed, hooted, and destroyed. After a number of these exotic tyrants had been cut up, Greece would still be doomed to a dreadful despotism, and the people, if relieved from their captains, would be subjected to a worse fate. Zaimi said, that Colocotroni was a fallen man. He had retired to his home with only fifteen men. I contended that this was rather a proof of his power, and that no one dared to attack him.

Londos, a member of the executive body, is just dead. Zaimi succeeds him, and he promises that he will act on principles of reconciliation.

I am, yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXV.

TO THE SAME.

Gastouni, 11th May, 1824.

My dear B.

SISSINI is the captain of this rich district and of the whole plain. His manners and habits, like those of all the oligarchs of the Morea, are Turkish. They are surrounded by useless people;—by flatterers, harlots, soldiers, and servants; and by dirt, splendour, and misery. To counteract these vices and this effeminacy must be the work of time; or rather the effect of

education, through the medium of schools and publicity. I also look to the masculine habits of their soldiery, and to their connection with European nations, through those Greeks who are educated abroad, and through the settlers and travellers who will flock among them, as means of their improvement.

As usual, I have been honoured here with visits of ceremony; and as usual have at once entered upon matters of public interest. The war, the loan, the elections, the legislative body, the foreign king, and robber factions, the formation of an administration, and of a constitutional force, have been the principal subjects of our discourses. The siege of Patras is a topic of great interest here. The question is—How to take the fortress? The place is weak, but it will still be difficult for the Greeks to capture. It must be taken either by a siege, by shelling, by a blockade, or by treachery. By a siege, the Greeks cannot take it, because they have not the materials necessary, and their irregular troops are not disposed to storm a breach. The place is small and might be taken by shelling, but where are the mortars and shells? Some say at Navarria and at Napoli, but this requires confirmation. I shall press the government on this point. By blockade, Patras cannot well be taken, for unless the Greeks should have a numerical superiority of ships, however superior they might be in skill and valour, the neutral nations will not recognise the blockade. Could the Greeks, even capture the Castles, and thus shut the straights against the Turks, the neutral nations might still contend for their right to pass, as long as the enemy's fleet was in the Corinthian gulf. In the hope, however, that they

might admit this as an efficient blockade, I shall recommend the government to pursue this course. As to taking Patras by treachery, it is very improbable.

I start for Zante to-morrow, and after having made all the necessary arrangements about the loan, I shall, if possible, proceed to England. Your affairs will be conducted by Colonel Gordon and Captain Blaquiere, perhaps persons far better qualified than

Your friend,

L. S.

LETTER LXXVI.

TO THE SAME.

Zante, 12th May, 1821.

My dear B.

ON my arrival at Zante, this morning, Sir F. Stoven put into my hands the following letter:—[Vide Appendix, No. 46.]

I had two visits from Mr. Barff in the course of the day. He told me that the agents could not act until a new commission had been appointed, because the commission was to consist of either Lord Byron, Colonel Gordon, and Conduriotti, or else of Lord Byron, Conduriotti, and myself. I asked if he would not act if the responsibility was taken off his and Logotheti's shoulders, by persons either in Greece, or in the islands. He said, that persons in Greece could give no adequate security, and here he feared that the money could not be raised; he promised, however, to give me his senti-

ments in writing. I desired him to keep the matter a *profound secret*, because the mere expectation of the loan had a wonder-working effect in Greece.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXVII.

TO THE SAME.

Zante, 14th May, 1824.

My dear B.

I HAVE addressed the following letters to the Philo-Muse Society and to Constantino Bozzaris:

"Zante, 14th May, 1824.

"Gentlemen,

"IN the name of the Greek Committee of England, I request of the Philo-Muse Society, at Athens, to send to London some virtuous and highly gifted man, for the purpose of his being instructed, at the Committee's expense, in the most improved systems of education; and when he shall be duly qualified, returning to Greece, and forming schools on similar principles.

"I am your friend,

"L. S."

"Zante, 14th May, 1824.

"Constantino Bozzaris,

"BENTHAM, the wisest of jurists, and the

greatest of public benefactors, has directed me to send to England, for education at his expense, the son of that Greek whose father has rendered the most important services to the cause of your liberties. I call upon you, therefore, to send to this friend of Greece the son of Marco Bozzaris.

" I am your friend,

" L. S."

I have also addressed the following letter to Colocotroni:—

" Zante, 13th May, 1824.

" Dear General,

" BENTHAM, the great civilian and philanthropist, has learnt from Capt. Blaquiere, that you have a clever son, whom you wish to have educated in England. He has, in consequence, directed me to offer to undertake the paternal superintendance of his studies. In the first instance, he desired me to defray all the expenses of your son's voyage and instruction; but having since learnt that you are in affluent circumstances, he has instructed me to mention, that the whole expense of his education, &c. with the exception of his clothes, will amount to only fifty pounds yearly.

" The boy being sent to Zante, I will take him with me to England; or, should I be gone before his arrival, he may be placed under Mr. S. Barff's charge, with the money necessary to pay the expense of his voyage. He will then be sent under proper care to Mr. Bentham, and thence to a school, where he will be treated as well

as if he were under the superintendance of his father and mother.

I am,

" Your most devoted,

" L. S."

I was delighted at having it in my power to make such an offer to Colocotroni, because he is the best general in Greece, and his connections consist of the most powerful families. The effect, therefore, will be excellent. It will tend to conciliate the factions, and to place the power of wealth under the guidance of knowledge, and, probably, of virtue.

We are hourly expecting to receive a ratification of the loan. We expect, also, Conduriotti and the Greek Commissioners, who will, I trust, be informed on all points connected with the loan, which, in fact, embrace nearly the whole field of government. Independent of the necessity of being duly apprised of the condition of Greece, previous to opening your purse-strings, I think it of vast importance to drive and spur the lazy intellects of the Greek statesmen, and to force them to act. I wish we could let Mr. Joseph Hume loose at them.

Having received no specific answer from MM. Logotheti and Barff, I shall address them as follows:—

" Zante, 14th May, 1824.

" Gentlemen,

" You having declared to me yesterday, that you should not render up any part of the Greek loan, unless agreeably to the strict letter of the contract and of your instructions; and the death of Lord Byron

having invalidated the powers of the other commissioners, I have now to request that you will give me a clear written answer upon this subject, in the course of this evening.

"With respect to my duties, I am ready to act and to take upon myself all the responsibility of a commissioner.

"I am,

"Your most devoted servant,

"L. S."

I have just received an answer from Count Logotheti and Mr. Barff. They refuse to issue the money, the death of Lord Byron having invalidated the commission. They found their decision on my statements. I, therefore, calculate on being, both in Greece and in England, duly burthened with odium. The fact is, however, as you may see by my former letters, that, until I reached Zante, I did not know that Lord Byron must necessarily form one of the commission. When that fact came to my knowledge, and I read of the battling you had had about the commissioners, I certainly could not expect that the agents would act under an imperfect commission. The committee, I know, would have wished me to act, and I was, therefore, ready to sanction, as far as depended on me, the issue of the money, after a full deliberation on the state of Greece, and the good intentions of its government. My opinion, however, is, and I should consider it cowardice, not prudence, to withhold it, that the money ought not at present to be issued. My reasons are, that the government is not sufficiently organized, and that the necessary measures have not as yet been taken for the proper appropriation

of the money. By the time the new commission is appointed, every thing will be prepared, and they may act without loss of time. The argument, indeed, against this reasoning is strong. The Turks and Egyptians are at hand, and the money would settle the government, and give it the means of repelling the enemy. I am, however, of opinion, that the expectation of the money is more likely to be the means of forming a coalesced administration, the only one that can act efficiently; and, as for the Turks, I do not think that they can make a stronger impression on Greece than they made last year. I think it of vast importance, that the committee should send out some able man to Greece; and I wish Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Hume, Mr. Lambton, or another, whom I must not name, could be persuaded nobly to sacrifice five or six months to this object.

Sir F. Stoven having advised me to proceed home direct in the Florida, which is to take Lord Byron's remains to England, I have written to him to say, that I am ready to embark in that vessel.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXVIII.

TO THE SAME.

Zante, 16th May, 1824.

My dear B.

THE dangerous state of Lord Byron's health was long since communicated to you. The account of

his death was sent from Corfu on the 27th April last. You were apprised of my intention to return home; and must, long ere this, have heard of the command I had received to that effect from no less a personage than the King of England. Under all these circumstances I cannot doubt that you have appointed a new commission. I much regret that you did not authorise any two of the commissioners to act as a quorum in case of necessity.

I have always suspected that the metropolitan Ignatius was no friend to Grecian liberty, and that he was a mongrel of Turkish, Russian, and Greek breed. I have lately heard that he has been in correspondence with Mavrocordato about a foreign king. What can you expect from a Greek priest who has been patronised by Ali Pacha and by Russia, whose pensioner he is? What, too, can you expect from one whom he sent to Greece, and patronises? What, but that they will each play the republican or the slave, as circumstances may require or ambition dictate.

Now that the parties in the Morea are nominally united, I shall endeavour to put my post in motion. Captain Blaquiere came out with the loan-contract in nineteen days from England to Zante. He sent it off with all despatch to Argos, and eighteen days elapsed before he received his answer. This will prove to you how much a post is wanted.

Dr. Millingen, out of humanity, had taken a Turkish woman and her daughter into his service. Lord Byron took a fancy to the child and ordered her to be conveyed to England; and, if Lady Byron would not receive her as the associate of his Ada, she was to be educated in

Italy: he had, in fact, resolved to adopt her as his child. She had reached Zante when the husband of the woman, hearing of their arrival there, demanded their restitution. Sir F. Stoven, dreading the destruction of the mother, recommended her to remain, but she refused; they got into a boat and were taken on board the Turkish ship. Some one asked the person who came for the woman whether she had anything to fear; he said no, but that the Englishman who had taken her might not be so fortunate if he fell into Turkish hands.

"I shall address the following letter to Hodges:—

Zante, 16th May, 1824.

Dear Hodges,

I HAVE desired Mr. Barff to place in your hands 184 dollars, for the payment of the artillery corps, from the 12th of June to the 12th of July, 1824; also six dollars for the pay of Captain Hutzelberg during the said period.

Previous to the lapse of this time the Greek government will, I expect, take the company into their pay.

I am most sincerely yours,

L. S.

P. S.—This money will be charged to the Committee's account.

Should the Committee disapprove of this or any other charge made by me I shall immediately refund the amount.

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXIX.

TO SIR FREDERICK ADAM, &c. &c. &c.

Zante, 14th May, 1824.

Sir,

I HAVE received your letter of the 27th of April last, with its enclosure from the Adjutant-General's office, directing me to proceed to England forthwith, by way of Corfu. I should have immediately attended to this order but that Sir F. Stoven requested of me to proceed hence in the Florida, in charge of Lord Byron's remains, to which I consented.

I have the honour, &c.

L. S.

LETTER LXXX.

TO MR. HODGES.

Zante, May 18th, 1824.

Dear Hodges,

I BEG of you to deliver over to Captain Trelawny's charge one howitzer and three three-pounders, with cartridges and every thing complete for field-service. These guns and this ammunition he will place in the custody of General Odysseus during the pleasure of the general government of Greece. You will also be pleased to deliver to Captain Trelawny a spy-glass and a map of Greece for General Odysseus. Unless Mr. Gill's presence is necessary or useful at Missolonghi, of

which he must be the best judge, I wish him to proceed to Athens with Captain Trelawny. He will take such working-tools with him as he may consider necessary.

I have ordered Parry to proceed forthwith to Missolonghi. He has given me an evasive answer. I construe it to mean that he will not obey the order; I, therefore, request of you and Mr. Gill to take charge of the laboratory.

I have called on Mr. Parry to account for the various sums of the Committee's money which he has expended. His answers are not satisfactory. I have, therefore, to require of you to hold fast all of the Committee's money, and by no means to let it pass into Mr. Parry's hands, unless on the authority of Colonel Gordon, or some duly-qualified person.

I am yours, &c

L. S.

LETTER LXXXI.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Zante, 19th May, 1824.

My dear B.

BEFORE I quitted Greece I thought it would be right to bid the Greeks a courteous adieu. I have therefore, addressed them as follows:—

"Greeks,

"The king, my sovereign, has commanded me immediately to return to England. I obey the royal

mandate; but friendship requires some parting words, before I bid you a last farewell.

"Your great ancestors, owing to their mutual jealousies and disunion, lost their liberties. Succeeding generations contemplated their glory with pleasure, and mourned their fall. Europe and America have been blessed by their lights; while their unhappy descendants have been doomed to eke out their long days in slavery and pain. At last their measure of misery being full, they made a desperate start, rent their bonds asunder, and are free. Experience, then, and long suffering, have taught you the ills that arise from disunion; and will you again, noble Greeks, plunge yourselves into a sea of troubles?

"Your common cry is for money. Money, you say, will secure to you victory and independence. How came it then, that your forefathers routed the Persians, and you the Turks, who were so much richer, and so superior in numbers? It was because the Persians and the Turks were corrupted by luxury and absolute rule, while the Greeks were poor and free. It is false then to say, that gold or that iron are the sinews of war. These are but the accessories; the sinews of war are stout hearts influenced by wise leaders, and the virtuous representatives of a free nation.

"Much is deservedly said against factions. By factions I mean not the party in, nor the party out of administration, but any party who pursue their own interests to the injury of the people. Such are the traitors who are for a foreign king; who, to disarm the people, to destroy the captains, to keep the nation in awe, and to preserve his unnatural power, must be a tyrant. And

such are the primates and the military leaders, who extort and plunder to satisfy their avarice, their lust, and their ambition. The way to confound these traitors and to put down these depredators is, by organizing a militia; by giving power to the people, who are virtuous and deserve to be free; and by giving importance to their representatives, who have hitherto been doomed to waste their talents and patriotism in obscurity, owing chiefly to their debates not having been published.

"I am, ever while you remain free,

"Your most devoted servant,

"L. S."

LETTER LXXXII.

TO THE SAME.

Zante, 20th May, 1824.

My dear B.

OUR worthy countrymen in Greece are always ready to render themselves useful to the cause in which they are engaged. My friend, Capt. Humphreys, has just offered to proceed to the seat of government. I seized his offer, and shall give him the following instructions, chiefly concerning the loan:—

"Zante, 20th May, 1824.

"Dear Humphreys,

"I accept, with thankfulness, your offer to proceed to the seat of the Greek government. I know

that your zeal is quicker than my pen, and that you will be ready before these instructions.

" The principal object of your mission is, to prepare every thing for the ensuing campaign; to obtain such information connected with the loan, as will enable the commissioners to act on their arrival in Greece; and to endeavour to persuade the people and the government to put the constitution of the Greek republic in force. It is impossible for me, in a moment, to range over this wide field, I shall, however, give you some hints to act upon.

" 1. I wish you to read over your plan for the ensuing campaign to the executive and legislative bodies, and to have every article of it well debated. This done, be pleased to call upon the government for their sentiments on this vital question.

" 2. Desire the government to give you an estimate of the expense of their military and naval forces, for the year 1824.

" 3. Request of the government to state, what part of the loan they propose to devote to the above purpose.

" 4. Point out to the government the necessity of adhering to the law they have passed, prohibiting the payment of old debts from the loan.

" 5. Press upon the government the necessity of getting the revenues of the state placed in the public coffers.

" 6. Speak to the government about passing a law to make sovereigns current. Inquire of them, if they would wish money to be stamped for them in England, and if so, request of them to send instructions on that head to their commissioners.

"7. Tell the government, that I have been peremptorily ordered home by the king of England, and that, finding I could not act as a commissioner, owing to the death of Lord Byron, which had invalidated the commission, I have immediately obeyed the royal mandate.

"8. Recommend the government to keep the above information a profound secret, because a knowledge of the fact would be injurious to the public interest.

"9. Request of the government to state, in writing, how they propose to pay the interest of the debt. On their punctuality in paying the dividends will depend the character and credit of the nation.

"10. Solicit the government immediately to appoint three commissioners, to give information relative to the loan. This body should have 'la faculté de proposer et de raisonner, et avec communication de tout ce qui compose le sujet de la deliberation sans determiner.'

"11. Advise the government to employ a clever military officer, near the seat of administration, to give them information and counsel in military affairs. Also, to form a corps of 300 artillery-men, for the attack and defence of fortresses, and another of 1,000 regular troops, to be quartered at the seat of government.

"12. Desire the government to inform you in detail, what they require for the sieges of Patras, Negropont, Lepanto, &c. Recommend them to send round Baron Gilman or Lieut. Kindermann to the fortresses, to make a report on their condition, how they are provisioned, and what cannon, mortars, powder, shot, shells, &c. they possess.

"13. Speak to the government about Missolonghi. Impress upon their minds the necessity of giving the

Suliots *à home*,—of providing for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the good fight,—of giving assurance, that their arrears shall be hereafter paid, and of furnishing them with regular pay for the future. Unless the government adopt this measure, they had better at once turn this treacherous enemy out of their camp, and declare war against them.

" 14. Urge the government to endeavour to create dissensions among the Turks, the Egyptians, the Albanians, &c. Let them publish a list of all the wrongs and oppressions which these people suffer under Turkish dominion, and then call upon them to state whether it is for the preservation of such curses that they are to risk their heads and their fortunes.

" 15. Call to the attention of the government the plan of Captain Hastings for a steam-boat. Tell them that it would prove eminently useful in frightening away the Turks from the blockade of the Corinthian gulf, of the fortresses in Negropont, &c.

" 16. Explain Captain Trelawny's plan to the government. Let them endeavour to get some English or American Privateers, to harass the Turkish ships and their coasts. To this end they must appoint some naval port for the fitting out of such vessels, a cash-market for the disposal of prizes, bounty-money for ships that are destroyed, head-money for prisoners taken, and an admiralty court. The government should address Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool; Mr. Eckford, of New York; and Mr. Godwin, of Baltimore, on this subject, and send commissions to them empowering them to act without delay. The government must endeavour to prevent all piracies. They cost the state dear and throw odium on it.

"17. Demonstrate to the legislative body the necessity of their assuming a high station in the republic, and recommend them to have their proceedings published.

"18. Desire the government to send to Athens for the lithographic press, the moment some one is instructed by Mr. Gropius or Gill, in the art of printing with it.

"19. Tell the government and the legislative body that I am ready to establish my post IMMEDIATELY, and that Dr. Marcies is to conduct it. No delays on this head. Marcies will be at the seat of government in a fortnight.

"20. Declaim boldly before the legislative and executive bodies against the traitors who, while they profess to be '*les Amis des Loix*,' are slily plotting against the republic. I allude to those who are conspiring in the dark to place a foreign king over the Greek people.

"21. Prove to the representatives of the commonwealth, the necessity of coalescing and forming an administration, comprising all the various interests of the state. Urge them to act on the principles of the constitution, and of the greatest good of the greatest number.

"22. Desire the government to instruct the editors of papers to send their sheets to all the Prefects. The government should pay the prime cost of the said papers —say one dollar a year for each paper sent to each Prefect. Desire the government also to solicit the editors to declaim against all extortion and intrigue, and against the violators of the laws and of the constitution.

"23. Advise the government to send Kalergy and Mr. Finlay on a mission to America.

" 24. Inquire of the government what measures they propose to pursue with regard to the laboratory.

" 25. Demand of the government what part of the stores brought out in the Florida they require.

" 26. Obtain a plain and satisfactory answer to each of these questions, and take it down in writing. Then forward one copy to the Committee and another to Col. Gordon."

Success to you, and believe me,

Yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXXIII.

TO PRINCE MAVROCORDATO.

Zante, May 20th, 1824.

My dear Sir,

My cordial thanks are due to you for your kind letter. [Vide Appendix, No. 47.]

I request your sanction for the delivery of 3 three-pounders, and 1 howitzer, with the necessary ammunition to General Odysseus; likewise of a map of Greece. Captain Trelawny will take charge of these articles.

I am anxious to see your letter which appeared in the Greek Chronicle, and was alluded to in your last communication. My political opinions may be expressed in two words. I am for *your* constitution. Every man and measure that leads to the object I embrace. Every man and measure that has a tendency,

either directly and manfully, or indirectly and by intrigue, to counteract the constitution, I condemn, and endeavour, by all possible means, to thwart. Among these bad men, the most odious and black-hearted are those who are intriguing in the dark to saddle on the Greek people a foreign king.

I am, &c.

L. S.

[Vide Appendix, No. 48.]

LETTER LXXXIV.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

Zante, 22d May, 1824.

My dear B.

SHOULD Captain Trelawny convey the four guns from Missolonghi to Athens, I have directed Mr. Barff to pay him fifty dollars, and to place the charge to the Committee's account.

The Egyptian expedition is, they say, to be commanded by the Pacha's son. It is destined against the Morea, and Mahommed Ali is to retain that country, if he succeed in conquering it. The troops are to land at Modon and Coron; 10,000 men are to march on Tripolitza, and 10,000 on Patras. The latter division may easily sweep the plains. The Pacha already possesses Cyprus and Crete.

Mavromichaeli and Niketas have joined the government. Colocotroni held out till the people of Caritena, his own district, obliged him to follow the example.

[Vide Appendix, No. 49.] The spirit of the people, which is in every government what is most important, begins to operate effectually. I attribute this to publicity.

Zante, 24th May, 1824.

On the 23d May Mr. Parry read over to me a report, stating the services he had rendered to Greece at Missolonghi. Towards the end of his lecture Count Gamba and Mr. Hesketh came into the room. I then desired him to proceed to Missolonghi. He refused, saying he had no means of carrying on the public service, and should wait Colonel Gordon's arrival. He continued swaggering and blustering till I told him that I had nothing more to say to him since he had disobeyed my orders.

Captain Blaquiere expects the Committee will send a vessel hither. At Gallexidi they will build a corsair, with a nine-pounder at each end, two moveable masts with sails, and sixteen oars, for one hundred pounds.

Blaquiere has been with me this morning. He is dreadfully alarmed. He has had a moving letter from Mavrocordato. The Turkish fleet is out. The fortresses in Negropont are relieved. The Egyptians and Ottomans are coming on, and the loan is all in Barff's counting-house. My opinion is known to you. The Turkish fleet, when collected, is always master at sea. Their fortresses will, therefore, be relieved, their troops will effect their landings and succeed in their first efforts, but with the winter comes the ebb: then is the time for the Greeks to commence their blockades and sieges, and to march. Judge from experience which is right,

B. or I. Remember there are 150,000 armed men in the Morea.

I am, yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXXV.

TO THE SAME.

On board the Florida, 2d June, 1824.

My dear B.

BEFORE I close my correspondence with you on the subject of my proceedings in Greece, I must give you a statement of the disbursements which I have made in favour of the Greek cause, as well in behalf of the Committee as on my own account:—

Subscriptions on my own account.

	£	s.	d.
To fourteen refugee Greeks conveyed from Ancona to Cephalonia.....	7	0	0
To the formation and support of a Greek artillery corps	100	0	0
To a courier for circulating the Prospectus of the Greek Chronicle	2	0	0
Loan of £100 to Mavrocordato, on account of the Greek fleet. This money was repaid.			
Passage for presses, medicines, &c. from Missolonghi to Cranidi	5	0	0
Paid Lieutenant Klempe for going from Athens to Napoli to get Colocotroni to restore the Committee's stores...	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid to a Greek courier for the same object	3	0	0
Paid to Lieutenant Klempe for going from Athens to Missolonghi, and returning with a lithographic press, &c.	7	0	0
Paid to Lieutenant Klempe to instruct the art of lithography	4	0	0
Paid to Jacobi, ditto, ditto	5	0	0
Paid for conveying presses, medicines, &c. from Napoli to Ægina	2	0	0
To Dr. Tindall for a dispensary at Athens when established	20	0	0
To Dr. Meyer for the Greek Telegraph	30	0	0
To ditto Greek Chronicle	60	0	0
To the Editor of the Athens Free Press	70	0	0
To the Editor of the "Ami des Loix"	20	0	0
To the Editor of the Ipsara Gazette when published	50	0	0
To the Philo-Muse Society at Athens	20	0	0
To the Lancasterian School at Athens	20	0	0
To the Lancasterian School at Missolonghi, when established	10	0	0
Towards the expenses of a Post, when established	50	0	0
To paper for printing the Greek Constitution	10	0	0
Subscribed by me to the Greek cause	£497	0	0

You may see, by my furnishing you with the above account, that I do not good by stealth, but that, on the contrary, I take pleasure in making it known.

Disbursements made by me on behalf of the Greek Committee.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Dr. Meyer for the Greek Telegraph...	30	0	0
To ditto Greek Chronicle....	30	0	0
To the Editor of the Athens Free Press ..	30	0	0
To the Lancasterian School at Athens	20	0	0
To the Editor of the Ipsara paper, if published.....	30	0	0
To Captain Trelawny for conveying four guns, &c. to Athens, 50 dollars....	10	0	0
To the payment of the Artillery corps from the 12th of June to the 12th of July, 190 dollars.....	38	0	0
Total..	£188	0	0

In addition to these sums I have also desired the Philo-Muse Society at Athens to select and send to England some highly gifted person, for the purpose of being instructed, at the Committee's expense, in the most improved systems of education, and conveying back to and spreading in Greece this knowledge.

I must now beg of you to return my thanks to the Committee for having placed such large funds at my disposal. [Vide Appendix, No. 50.] Had I been earlier honoured with their commands on this subject, I should have expended to a larger amount. For all sums disbursed on behalf of the Committee I consider myself entirely responsible, and am ready to refund them if not fully approved by their superior judgement.

I am yours,

L. S.

LETTER LXXXVI.

TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, &c.

Downs on board the Florida, 29th June, 1824.

Sir,

ON my arrival at Zante, on the 12th May, 1824, from the Peloponnesus, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. Stoven put into my hands a letter from the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the 19th of March last. By this communication it appeared that the King of England had cancelled the leave of absence granted to me; and that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had commanded me to proceed home by way of Corfu without delay, under pain of His Majesty's severest displeasure.

After perusing the Deputy-Adjutant-General's letter, Sir F. Stoven recommended me to go home in the Florida. I reminded him that my order was to proceed by way of Corfu. He overruled the objection, saying that I should act up to the spirit of the order, and he would take upon himself the responsibility. I thought his advice good. Two days after my arrival at Zante I reported myself ready to start in the Florida. I then did all in my power to hasten her departure, and embarked before she was ready to sail.

On the 25th of May last the Florida got under weigh for England, and I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that I reached the Downs this night.

This explanation will, I hope, prove to the Duke of York how eager I was to obey the King's mandate, and how painful was to me the threat of His Majesty's severe displeasure.

However badly I may have been represented, permit me to assure you that the first desire of my heart has ever been, in Greece as elsewhere, to deserve the esteem of mankind, my country, and my king.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

L. S.

[Vide Appendix, No. 51.]

LETTER LXXXVII.

TO J. BOWRING, ESQ.

On board the Florida, 29th June, 1821.

My dear B.

THE under-written letter is addressed to Lord Byron's executors. I pray you to send copies of it to the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird and to Mr. J. C. Hobhouse.

TO THE LATE LORD BYRON'S EXECUTORS.

"Downs, off Deal, Florida, 29th June, 1821.

"Dear Sirs,

"THE death of your friend Byron occasioned "a shock that was felt by every heart in Greece. "There, moved by early recollections, and surrounded

" by classic scenery, the poet's faculties expanded,—
" his genius glowed, and he wrote like one impassioned
" and inspired; there, too, with electric sparks, he had
" roused the dormant spirit of freedom, and had sa-
" crificed to her his comforts, his fortune, and his life.

" After so glorious a course had terminated in death,
" it was good—it was just for Greece to mourn for
" Byron, and to confer honours on his memory. All
" this took place. Funeral rites and orations were pro-
" nounced, and Athens and Missolonghi contended for
" the honour of having his remains deposited in the
" land where he had flourished and sunk. Many, even
" of Lord Byron's countrymen, thought that his body
" should be placed in the temple of Theseus. Ulysses
" was also of this opinion, and desired me to for-
" ward a letter, by express, to Missolonghi, soliciting
" his ashes. I did so; but the body had then reached
" Zante, and it was determined that it should be sent
" to England for public burial, either in Westminster-
" Abbey or in St. Paul's.

" On my arrival at Zante, I was requested, by the
" governor and others, to take under my care the re-
" mains of Lord Byron and his papers, and to accom-
" pany them in the Florida, to England. I accepted
" the charge, and have reached the Downs.

" The executors of Lord Byron will now be pleased
" to make arrangements for the interment of his body,
" and for the reception and examination of his papers.

" With respect to the funeral ceremony, I am of
" opinion that Lord Byron's family should be immedi-
" ately consulted; that sanction should be obtained for

"the public burial of his body, either in the great "Abbey or Cathedral of London; that the state barges "should be sent down the river to receive the corpse, "the principal mourners, and bands for the performance "of sacred music; and that the aquatic procession "should pass on to Westminster-Bridge. There a "hearse should be in readiness to convey the body to "its last place of repose.

"Britons, who cherish genius and who love liberty, "will, I doubt not, crowd to the banks of the Thames, "and to her majestic bridges, to behold the passing "scene, and to sigh for the mighty dead.

"I am,

"Most faithfully, yours,

L. S.

A coffin of lead and one of wood will be required to put the body into. I think the funeral apparatus cannot be too plain, or the crowd too great. This, to my taste, would constitute true grandeur. The late Lord Byron's physician, his maître d'hotel, valet, groom, and courier, are on board the Florida.

Should you have any remittance of the loan to send out, you cannot do better than to forward it by the Florida. The captain and his ship are both excellent.

Yours,

L. S.

Creek, Florida, 31st June, 1824.

P. S. We have just reached the Creek. To-morrow morning we hope to be released from quarantine; that

night I shall be in London, and the next morning in your counting-house.

I hope you have made the necessary arrangements for the late Lord Byron's funeral.

I shall, this evening, draw a sketch of the state of Greece. It will be *but* a sketch. However, you must take the will for the deed.

Yours,

L. S.

COLONEL STANHOPE'S REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF GREECE.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Col. Stanhope to J. Bowring, Esq.

In order to understand the policy of Greece, it is necessary to contemplate the state of the Ottoman empire, and the views of Russia, and the Holy Alliance.

Turkey—Is evidently on the eve of its fall. The reigning family is nearly extinct. Its provinces are disunited. Egypt and Tripoli are grown too wise for its government. A portion of Greece is severed from it for ever, and the Hellenists who still bow to the power of Turkey, hate it in their hearts, and pant for revenge and freedom. Even Albania detests, and threatens to throw off, its hateful yoke. The Ottoman armies are insubordinate, and the fleets, having lost their Greek sailors, are become impotent.

Russia.—In this state of tottering decrepitude,

Turkey is threatened by the brawny and disciplined legions of Russia, and the swarms of Persia. While, on the other hand, she is bolstered up by those nations who are alarmed at the ambition and strength of the northern barbarians.

HOLY ALLIANCE.—As for the Holy Alliance, their views are known. This corporation of tyrants has combined to support superstition, to crush all learning, and to ensure a dark futurity, for the purpose of preserving to themselves and their progeny absolute rule. Austria and France have, therefore, become the allies of the barbarians, and have formed a league against civilization and the rights of men. If their policy succeed, they will naturally fall a prey to Russia, the state they have thoughtlessly contributed to aggrandize: or should it fail, instead of being satisfied to reign as virtuous and powerful magistrates, these sovereigns will be humbled, and must bow to the people. The Holy Alliance having decided in the councils of their gloomy cabinet, that all nations should be governed despotically, their intentions towards Greece are known. Some may derive consolation, from a consideration of the superior character of European to Asiatic despotism. Towards the upper class it is perhaps milder. The lower orders and the soldiery in Turkey, are however, *less enslaved* and better off than the boors and mercenaries of Russia.

POLICY OF GREECE.—How is the policy of Russia and the Holy Alliance to be parried by Greece? It cannot be affected by any by-course; for wily as the Greeks are, the spies, the priests, and the diplomatists of the barbaric league, are their match, and will not

allow them to make their approaches under ground to the citadel of freedom. With courage, therefore, they must advance, but cautiously and without giving offence. Meanwhile, let them lay the solid foundations of their rights, and court the friendship of England, of America, and of all who love virtue. Whatever may then be the fate of the Greek people, whether dependent or independent, whether republican or monarchical, they will have taken the best means for promoting their liberties and their happiness.

The public departments in Greece next claim your consideration.

THE EXECUTIVE BODY has hitherto been composed of men of various characters. At one time influenced by Mavrocordato, when the Primates, the Fanariots, and the foreign interests, predominated. The leading features of the government were then order, and some say intrigue. At another time Colocotroni obtained, by his martial fame, his riches, and his extensive family connections, an ascendency; then prevailed the military power, united at first with the democratic, but afterwards with oligarchical, interests; and, lastly, a sort of league was formed to put down the plunderers. Conduriotti was placed at the head of this administration, and the islands assumed their due weight. The Executive Body has hitherto exercised a degree of power that is inconsistent with republican government. The principles of a wild liberty have all along prevailed in Greece, but those of civil liberty are only beginning to be duly appreciated and followed. The depredations of the military chiefs and oligarchs have brought home

to the bosoms of the peasantry the blessings of order, and of security for person and property. They begin with arms in their hands to defend their lands and purses; and they look to their representatives for the proper appropriation of their revenues, and the general direction of their armies and fleets.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY is composed of persons selected by the civil and military oligarchs and the people. They naturally lean to the interests of their electors. They are respectable in character, but, like most other public functionaries in Greece, are deficient in intellectual aptitude, and have but little knowledge of business. They are friends to order, and enemies to all extortion, and they are careful of the people's money. Nothing could exceed the firmness and dignity of their conduct when attacked by the emissaries of Colocotroni. To raise the character of this body is an object of primary importance. This is to be effected by making the people take a strong interest in the elections; by pointing out to them able men for their representatives; by selecting some important person for their president, and by giving publicity to their proceedings. My exertions have been directed to these ends.

MINISTERS.—Mavrocordato, Negri, Coletti, and others of the ablest Greeks, have filled the office of ministers. When I reached Argos, no minister, except one for the interior, a priest, had been appointed. I ventured strongly to animadvert on this neglect, especially at a time when every arrangement was to be made for the appropriation of the loan, and the defence of the country.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—The Byzantine

and parts of the Napoleon codes prevail in Greece. Neither are, however, much attended to, and the administration of justice is in its lowest state. Perhaps this is an advantage to Greece. She has no lawyer-tribe to teaze, impoverish, and enslave her to the end of time; she has no old prejudices and sacred mountains of parchment to get rid of; and she is ready to accept the best code of laws that can be offered. Can she hesitate in accepting one founded on the scrutinizing principles of Bacon, and, supported at every step by reasons, the soundness of which are almost mathematically demonstrated?

POLICE.—The police is best supported by the military chiefs, especially at Athens. With the exception of the town of Missolonghi, personal security prevails to a much greater degree than under the Turkish government. Assassinations are extremely rare. Travellers move about with great safety.

PREFECTS. — This is a government of Prefects. Under newly-formed states, it is absolutely necessary that strong power should be vested in certain persons, in every district, and that they should be made responsible for the constitutional exercise of it. Unless these local authorities are established, whatever the vigour of the central control, the distant provinces fall a prey to some despot, or to anarchy. In Greece, the Prefects are ill selected. Instead of having a leading influence in their districts, they are generally the tools of the principal Primates or Captains.

THE PRIMATES—are addicted to Turkish habits and principles of government. In the Morea they have great influence. In Eastern and Western Greece, that of the Captains predominates. Hydra is ruled by the

Primates, who are under the dominion of the maritime mob. The government of Spetzia is somewhat similar, but Ipsara is influenced by constitutional maxims. The other islands are under mild administrators.

STATE OF THE GREEK CHURCH.—The ceremonies of the Greek church are tawdry and irrational. The priests, though they possess considerable influence, do not appear to have the same preponderating sway over their flocks that is exercised in some catholic countries. This may be attributed to their poverty and to the counteraction of the Mahommedan religion. Where toleration and a variety of religions prevail, there the power of the priests must be subdued, except within the pale of the established state creed. The Greek priests were greatly instrumental in bringing about the glorious revolution. They traversed the country, and enlisted their votaries in the honourable plot; they fought in the ranks of the noble insurgents, and many of them are permanently engaged as soldiers, and some as captains. During the period of their military service, they are suspended from the exercise of their ecclesiastical functions. This rule does not extend to peaceful employments. The vice-president of the legislative body and the minister of the interior are of the clerical order. The priests are industrious. Most of them are engaged in agriculture and other useful labours. The dress of the pastors, when not on duty, in the country, is like that of the peasantry, and they are only distinguished from them by their beards. I everywhere found both the people and the clergy most anxious to receive the Scriptures in their native tongue. This I consider a matter of importance, because the first step towards the

knowledge of any subject must be a right exposition and understanding of the same. By this means, the people will gradually become enlightened; the priests will lose the power of plotting, enslaving, and plundering; superstition will give way; and the dictates of religion will coincide with those of utility.

THE CAPTAINS either are brave men themselves, or are the offspring of brave men, whom the Turks could not subdue, and, therefore, made terms with them, and gave them a sort of feudal tenures. They are, for the most part, descended from cultivators and shepherds. Some of them have been corrupted, by coming in contact with, and exercising sway under, the Turks. In general, they are simple in their manners, are excellent mountain warriors, are keen plunderers, and are cruel only towards their enemies. They lean to democracy, from a love of their wild liberty, from a jealousy of the Primates and Fanariots, and from a dread of being put down by a foreign king. Their passions on this last subject have been well heated.

THE PEOPLE.—The peasantry of Greece possess a large share of rustic virtue. They were within the sphere of Turkey's oppression, but without the sphere of her corruption. Not so with the people of the towns, who, consequently, partake of her vices. This people, but for want of instruction, are as fitted to be free as any nation on earth. And only those who pretend that "the slaves of to-day are not qualified to be freemen to-morrow"—I mean the oligarchs—are unworthy of the blessings of liberty, because they are luxurious, corrupted, avaricious, and tyrannical. I shall not dwell on the virtues of the Greek peasantry, because they are

admitted by all men. Their martial spirit is not inferior to that of the regular soldiery, and some consider them as the stoutest and most formidable warriors in Greece.

VICES.—I shall now speak of some of the defects that predominate in the Greek character.

Avarice is a prevailing vice in Greece. In a despotic government, it is necessary for the slave to be penurious, to hold fast, and to bury his money. Vices are hardly vices under absolute government. There avarice, intrigue, cunning, falsehood, servility, robberies, insurrections, and, sometimes, frightful murders, are the only methods of self-defence. There every thing is confounded, and the sole measure of security is to be found in a perverse application of the principles of utility.

PLUNDERERS.—The Turks taught the Greeks to be plunderers. Their exactions drove the cultivators and shepherds into the mountains, where they lived like wolves, and became freemen, outlaws, and plunderers. The survivors grew warlike,—sometimes the terror, sometimes the allies of the Turks, and at last the assisters of Grecian freedom. Such was the origin of most of the Captains. It must not, however, be supposed that the Captains are the only plunderers; many of the Primates possessed power and wealth under the Ottoman rule, and they are as grasping as the soldiers.

INTRIGUERS.—The Greeks, especially those of Constantinople, the Fanariots, excel in finesse, sophistry, political intrigue, and crooked diplomacy. Such are the tactics of absolute governments. They are equally necessary to avoid ruin or to attain fortune. By pursuing this course the Greeks slid into the favour of their

'masters,' and were appointed governors of provinces, interpreters, &c. Who then can be surprised that the Greek slave should select the winding path which is surrounded by splendid scenery and leads to the temple of luxury? In a good cause, intriguing politicians can never reach their goal as soon by a zig-zag, as a good man would by a direct, course. Their sly manœuvres may always be foiled by a bold straight-forward and persevering attack.

THE RESOURCES of Greece are great but unexplored. Nature has been bountiful to her, but the Turks, blinded by prejudice and heated by passion, have neglected their true interests and have destroyed her wealth, lands, and liberties,—all have been equally blasted.

AGRICULTURE is in Greece in its lowest state. Here and there the fields are well irrigated, but this is not generally the case. The best means of improving this most useful science would be through the medium of foreign settlers, and by the establishment of an agricultural society and branch farms, for the purpose of demonstrating the first principles of culture, of introducing fresh productions, such as vegetables, artificial grasses, &c. and of improving the breed of cattle, especially of sheep and goats. The vine and the olive, as also the silk-worm, require likewise particular attention.

COMMERCE.—Where there is but small capital, few wants, no security, little probity, and no credit, commerce must stagnate. How is this state of things to be changed in Greece? By good government, by education, by publicity, by the establishment and enforcement of good laws, by great rigour towards pirates, and by the example of a scrupulous integrity on the part of the

administration in all its financial measures; in a word, by proving to the people and the merchants how much it is their interest to be industrious and honest.

REVENUES.—The people are not oppressed by the amount of taxes, but they are ruined by the manner in which the Captains and the Primates collect them; by the revenues entering the pockets of these individuals instead of being sent to the exchequer; by their being appropriated to private purposes instead of being devoted to the protection of their lands and country from the Turks, many parts of which are yearly overrun and destroyed; and by the occasional unlawful exactions and system of free-quarter pursued by the Captains. What are the remedies for these evils? The exposure of the abuse and of its fatal consequences; the acquisition of power on the part of the government, to enable them to force the Captains and Primates to place the revenues in the public coffers; the enrolment of the people as a militia, hostile equally to foreign and domestic enemies; and an increased vigour and activity on the part of the representative body.

LOAN.—The Greeks think they have but one want—that of money. This is a false notion, and attended with bad consequences; because, in every department of the government, all except money is neglected. Endeavours were made to remove this notion by proving that the richest had been subdued by the poorest nations. The Captains are in general averse to the loan, from a dread that it would fall into the hands of their antagonists, and deprive them of power. The rest of the nation look forward to its arrival with a feverish impatience. They think, and with truth, that, if well ap-

plied, it would not only secure their independence but also their freedom. When I was at Argos, measures were taken to bring the subject under the consideration of the government. The sittings of the legislative body were resumed; measures were recommended for the appropriation of the money and for securing the payment of the interest. I will not enter into a detail of these measures, as they embrace nearly the whole field of government. The representatives enacted some wholesome laws. They appeared exceedingly jealous of their power over the people's purse, and as careful of the public money as they proverbially are of their own.

PARTIES.—The political parties in Greece may be said to be three. First, there are the Captains, who look to power and plunder. They generally lean to the democratic interests, as a means of preserving these advantages and of avoiding a master under kingly government. This party have riches and courage, but they have powerful opponents, and can only preserve their interests by ranging themselves on the side of the people —a fact which they *begin* to appreciate. I was always pouring this into their ears, and the military chiefs, therefore, considered me as their particular friend, whereas I was merely consulting the good of the mass. Secondly, there are the Primates and Oligarchs: these, too, are for power and plunder. They look to a foreign king as the means of supporting their influence. The third may be called the national party: they consist of those who are not subdued by the military or civil oligarchs; I mean the peasantry, the merchants, the townspeople, some of the islanders, and a few fine spirits. When invasion has been near, the national party have inclined towards

the military chiefs: when at a distance, they have risen against their extortions. By degrees they gain strength.

EDUCATION.—From what has been stated, it appears that there is a great want of educated men in Greece. This is felt in the representative body, in the administration of justice, in the prefectures, in the army and navy—in short, in every department of the state. By the establishment of schools and publicity, by courting the ingress of settlers and travellers, and the return of enlightened Greeks to their country, this desirable end may in time be obtained.

The defence of Greece now claims your attention.

NAVY.—The Greek navy is composed chiefly of merchant-brigs from Hydra, Spetzia, and Ipsara. They amount to about eighty sail. These vessels have been maintained partly by private contributions, and the sailors are skilful and brave. The Greek fleet is of the same character as the Greek army. It is not equal to cope with the combined Turkish fleet, but has gained a mastery over it by its superior seamen and tactics. When I say tactics, I allude not to those of a highly organized navy, for in these they are deficient; but there are tactics for irregular fleets as well as armies,—for corsairs and privateers as for guerillas, pindaries, and stratiots. This, too, is the true military and naval policy for Greece to pursue. She cannot cope with the Turks in regular warfare, but she can harass and worry them to death. Greece should have four good frigates, sixty of her own brigs, three or four steam-vessels, some privateers, and a few gun-boats, in commission. She might

then be secure against every maritime power, with the exception of England. Perhaps the Committee might be able to procure for Greece some privateers, a steam-vessel, and a good gun-boat, as a model. One or two good naval officers, who could bend to native prejudices, and submit, with a serene mind, to all sorts of crosses, would be most useful auxiliaries in the cause.

ARMY.—The captains are of humble origin, and many of them are descended from shepherds. They or their forefathers have distinguished themselves by flying from the tyranny of the Turks, by having recourse to arms, and by their light fugitive movements and depredations, which eventually obliged their oppressors to court their alliance. These are the men who, by their courage and constancy, have kept up a spirit of resistance and of martial enterprise in the people; till the nation being highly excited by Turkish oppression, at last broke out in a mad insurrection, and, contrary to all calculation, ending in emancipating themselves. The horrid massacres committed by the Greeks have been urged against *them* with truth, but most unjustly against *their cause;* because the object of their struggle was to put down vice, and to establish a government that would promote virtue. These frightful slaughters have prevented the Turks from treating with their enemies on various occasions; but, on the other hand, they have struck them with terror, and have cleared the country of savages that never could have been their friends, and would always have endangered their freedom. To palliate or to deny these cruelties is, however, a false policy. The Greeks have, therefore, been openly accused of a want of Christian charity; they have passion-

ately defended their conduct; they have, notwithstanding, been condemned, and are gradually becoming less sanguinary. Witness their conduct at Corinth.

The Captains are, generally, uneducated and simple in their manners; intelligent, brave, and excellent mountain warriors.

The soldiers partake of the vices and the virtues of their superiors, with whom they live on easy terms, and are rarely punished. They are paid very irregularly; and when dissatisfied with their Captains, either rebel or leave them. The troops are better disciplined than at the commencement of the revolution; but are said to be less daring, because the excitement occasioned by wrongs, the love of liberty, the enthusiasm of religion, and the hope of plunder, are more faintly felt. The Greek soldiers are extremely hardy; can make long marches; carry heavy weights on their backs; live constantly in the open air; proceed without magazines; suffer great privations; endure dirt and vermin; and still preserve their high spirits. They are swift as horses, and scarcely tangible; and if a love of liberty can ensure perseverance, almost unconquerable in their wild fastnesses. Every soldier's mind is bent on success; no Greek ever admits the possibility of being again subjected to the Turks. If you talk of millions that are about to pour down into their country, still they never appear dismayed. They tell you calmly that as more come, more will be famished or mowed down by the Hellenists. This gallant feeling is *universal. My opinion is, that the struggle, however protracted, must succeed, and must lead to an improvement in the condition, not only of Greece but of Asia.*

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.—The Porte has promised to reward her Pachas with the provinces which they shall conquer. The Pacha of Egypt is in possession of Rhodes, and is engaged in the subjugation of Candia, where the fortresses are in his hands, but a brave peasantry are in arms in the mountains. Mahommed-Ali has also engaged to invade the Morea with 5,000 regular and 20,000 irregular troops. This army is to land at Modon and Coron. One division is then to march on Tripolitza, and the other is to move in the direction of Patras, and to sweep the plain. There is reason to hope that Mahommed-Ali will not succeed in this undertaking, because he is jealous and fearful of the Porte; the Mameluke Ibrahim Bey has raised an insurrection against him, his capital has been destroyed by a conflagration in which his arsenal and artillery corps have been consumed: he is engaged in war in Candia; and the plague rages at Alexandria.

Omer-Pacha is directing a corps from Joanina, on Western Greece and Missolonghi.

The Pacha of Scoudra is destined for Acarnania and Ætolia.

The Turkish and Egyptian fleets are in sufficient force to relieve the fortresses in Greece. This will continue to be the case till the Greek fleet is rendered more efficient and constantly employed.

DEFENCE OF GREECE.—I submitted to the consideration of the Greek government the following plan, partly founded on the suggestions of Odysseus.

There are two great roads by which the Turks can invade liberated Greece from the north. One by Zeitouni and the other by Arta. The troops of the republic should be placed as follows:—

	Troops.
EASTERN GREECE.—At Hatheda, near St. Marina	1500
A detached body to cut the communication between Larissa and Zeitouni	500
To defend the four passes of Thermopylæ	2000
The flat between the sea and Thermopylæ should be defended by field works, and	1000
In the province of Neopatra	3000
At Athens, the fortress of which is efficient	300
At Negropont, to protect the country till an efficient blockade can be established	1000
Total for Eastern Greece	9300

REMARKS.—Twelve thousand Olympians are ready to rise against the Turks, provided they are furnished with pay for one month, and a sufficient quantity of powder and lead. If these insurgents could be supplied from the sea, they would form a powerful diversion in the rear of the invaders.

The Greek fleet, Odysseus thinks, should be placed in the vicinity of Ipsara, to intersect all the Turkish armaments. I am of opinion that the Greek navy should never take up a position till they have a superiority over the enemy's squadrons; till then they should spread and devastate like their armies.

	Troops.
WESTERN GREECE.—In the district of Marrenorso 5000 men, namely, in the defiles	3000
And in the neighbourhood	2000
At Missolonghi, besides the brave townsmen	400
At Anatolico ditto ditto	50
At Lepanto, till the blockade is effected	50
Total number of Troops for Western Greece	5500

	Troops.
PELOPONNESUS.—For the blockade of Patras and the defence of the plain	2000
For Gastouni and Pyrgos	500
For Vostizza	300
For the blockade of Modon and Coron	500
For a corps de reserve at Tripolitza	3000
For Napoli di Romania	500
For Corinth	300
For Navarin	300
Total number of troops in the Morea	7400
Regular Soldiers.—A battalion of 1000 regular troops should be placed at the seat of government, and an artillery corps of 500 men	1500
CANDIA.—To reconquer Candia would require	6000
Gross total, of regular and irregular troops, for Eastern and Western Greece, the Peloponnesus and Candia	29,700

GENERAL REMARKS.—Besides the above troops, the government should organise the entire people, and form them into a militia or national guard. The most faithful and brave men of each village and town should be selected as officers. The troops should be mustered and exercised every Sunday, and they should be at all times ready to turn out against either domestic or foreign enemies. When the country is in a more organized state, I should recommend the adoption of the military system which I submitted to the consideration of Odysseus.

SIEGES.—Every thing necessary for the sieges should

be prepared. Without this, or a naval superiority, Patras, Negropont, and Lepanto, never can be taken, nor Greece rendered secure. The resources of the Island of Negropont, and of the fine plain in the neighbourhood of Patras, would alone enable the Greeks to carry on the war.

MILITARY MEN ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT.—The necessity of appointing a good officer in the executive body, one in the war department, and one scientific military man about the government, was strongly urged by the Committee's agent.

NEUTRALITY.—I have been removed from my duties in Greece by the King of England's commands. Need I say how painful to me is the sovereign's displeasure, and how injurious to my fortunes? His Majesty's ministers have, however, resolved to preserve neutrality towards the belligerent states.—Not a fictitious, but a rigid, honest, conscientious neutrality. They will not expose their still suffering country, with its perilous debt, to a general war. I admire their wisdom. We must not, however, graft evil on good; we must not confound the rights of individuals with a fair neutrality as regards the state. England must not break its faith towards other countries, nor crush the ancient liberties of its subjects. Till now, wherever Freedom has stretched forth her suppliant and sinewy arms, Britons have attended the summons. I hate the innovation of despotism, and can never admit that the ministers of a free state have a right to domineer over the sentiments and actions of individuals. They have no right to say you shall not feel for the wrongs of Greece, nor aid her with your thoughts or your money. Your blood shall not

curdle at the narration of her woes, nor run wild with pleasure at seeing her chains break, and her people rioting in freedom. You shall not aid her in subduing these natural emotions, by communicating to her your knowledge, morals, religion, and civilization. The ministers of the Holy Alliance may, indeed, have a right to exercise such powers over their masters' slaves, and to command England to follow their example, under pain of their displeasure. But England had better hold up her head, mildly assert her rights, and face her danger, than submit to such doctrines, and fall into their chaos of despotism. Britain is still mighty in knowledge, in wealth, in physical force, and the world cannot permanently injure her while she maintains the pre-eminence of superior virtue.

This report is, perhaps, too long, considering the little novelty it contains. I shall conclude it by observing that nothing, according to my experience, could be wiser or more benevolent than the conduct pursued by the Committee towards the Greeks. They have endeavoured to raise their character, and to give an interest to their cause; they have thrown open to them the sources of knowledge, and have aided them in the procurement of a loan which, if well applied, will mainly contribute to their salvation, and on their salvation depend the destinies of the Asiatic world.

I am

Most sincerely yours,

LEICESTER STANHOPE.

[Vide Appendix, No. 52.]

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

From Lord Erskine to Colonel Stanhope.

Dear Sir,

HAVING been for some time past in the country, and therefore not in attendance on the Greek Committee, I did not hear, till yesterday, of your truly noble and public spirited intention of representing us in Greece, since the return of Mr. Blaquiere, which, whilst it does you the greatest honour, cannot but be productive of the happiest consequences.

I am most anxious that the interest which we take in the renovation of that illustrious nation, should be *generally* felt and understood, and having received several kind and friendly communications from the different committees on the continent, who have signalized themselves in this glorious cause of religion, humanity, and freedom, I avail myself of the most favourable opportunity, by your fortunate presence amongst them, to present them with my humble effort in its support, and I therefore send you a few copies of the letter to Lord Liverpool, which the Prince Mavrocordato has lately so kindly noticed.

I feel an additional confidence and interest in asking this favour of *you*, from the sincere respect I have so very long entertained, and always must continue to feel, for every member of your family. I shall take the earliest opportunity of sending to you my letter to the Prince

Mavrocordato, and one also to Lord Byron, and shall be much obliged by a line addressed to me *here*, that I may know when you leave London.

I have the honour to be,

Your faithful humble servant,

ERSKINE.

Buchan-Hill, near Crawley, Sussex,
Sept. 21st, 1823.

No. 2.

From the Greek Committee to Lord Byron.

London, 24th September, 1823.

My Lord,

THE Greek Committee have great pleasure in recommending, in the strongest terms, to your Lordship, the Honourable Colonel Leicester Stanhope, who has kindly offered his services to proceed to Greece, to be associated with you as the agent of our Committee; and we have no doubt that his co-operation will be satisfactory to your Lordship, important to the Greek government, and beneficial to the cause.

Col. S. will verbally explain to your Lordship our situation, our resources, and our views. He takes with him a variety of documents and of information, on which he will take occasion to consult you; and as in the course of the journey he will have seen the different continental Committees, we trust a more efficient organization will be adopted than has hitherto had place.

We wait very anxiously for news from your Lordship, and for the arrival of the Greek deputies, when we trust very important results may be anticipated.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants,

ERSKINE,
JOSEPH HUME,
ROBERT LONG,
D. SCHINAS,
JOHN BOWRING, *Hon. Sec.*

No. 3.

From the Greek Committee of London to the Philhellene Committees of Darmstadt, Zurich, Stuttgard, and generally of Switzerland and Germany.

London, 24th September, 1823.

Gentlemen,

We have great pleasure in introducing to you a most valuable member of our Greek Committee, the Honourable Colonel Stanhope, who has kindly undertaken to act with Lord Byron as our agent in Greece, and who possesses our full confidence, and our highest esteem.

In his way to Greece he will visit your principal Committees, in order to concert with you the most effective plans of future operations,—to communicate to you the views of the London Committee,—to offer his important assistance in Greece and elsewhere, and generally to co-operate with you in whatever concerns the interest and welfare of the common cause.

We entreat you to honour him with your confidence, and to believe us,

Gentlemen,

Yours, most truly,

ERSKINE,
JOSEPH HUME,
ROBERT LONG,
D. SCHINAS,
JOHN BOWRING, *Hon. Sec.*

No. 4.

Observations du Comité des Philhellènes à Darmstadt sur les Questions proposées par M. le Colonel Stanhope.

1. L'emprunt projeté par le gouvernement Grec aura, à ce que nous croyons et espérons, du succès en Allemagne, aussitôt que les amis des Grecs en Angleterre se montreront disposés à y prendre part. Cependant pour que cette affaire réussisse entièrement, il nous paroit indispensable, que les conditions de l'emprunt garantissent aux intéressés les suretés nécessaires tant à l'égard des capitaux que des

intérêts. Elle réussiroit encore mieux sans doute, si le gouvernement Grec se déterminoit enfin, à donner à l'emprunt négocié en Allemagne par feu le Sieur Kephalas la ratification souvent annoncée mais pas encore officiellement prononcée. Cela serviroit à rétablir la confiance du public ainsi qu'à ranimer l'intérêt qu'il prend à la cause des Grecs.

2. Quant aux mesures qu'il convient d'adopter relativement au corps Allemand, parti de Marseille dans le mois de Novembre de l'année passée, et se trouvant actuellement à Napoli di Romania, le comité des Philhellènes à Darmstadt a cru devoir prendre la décision suivante.

Tant qu'il y aura quelque apparence, que le corps Allemand, conformément à sa destination originaire, sera employé à l'avantage du gouvernement Grec et qu'il pourra compter sur une existence tant soit peu sûre et supportable, ce corps ne sera point ramené et on lui fera passer, autant que les circonstances le permettent, les secours, dont il pourroit avoir besoin. Si cependant les démarches, que nous avons faites soit auprès du gouvernement Grec, soit auprès de Lord Byron, n'ont pas le succès désiré, et si le corps Allemand n'est point mis en activité, il sera loisible à chaque individu de ce corps de s'en retourner immédiatement ou de rester en Grêce; et dans ces deux cas chacun recevra, autant que l'état de notre caisse le permettra, des secours soit pour son retour immédiat, soit pour son séjour prolongé en Grêce; mais on ne fera passer à ceux, qui ayant pris le parti d'y rester seront disposés à s'en retourner plus tard, aucune espèce de secours pour leur retour. C'est conformément à cette décision que nous avons déja donné à nos fondés de pouvoir les instructions nécessaires.

3. Nous agréons avec plaisir la proposition, d'établir en Grêce une commission commune composée d'un député du comité Anglois, d'un député des comités Allemands et d'un député des comités Suisses, mais ce projet ne pouvant être exécuté qu'avec le concours des autres comités Allemands, nous nous resserrons de nous concerter la dessus préalablement avec eux.

4. L'expérience a démontré, que l'établissement d'une correspondance sûre entre la Grêce et les comités est extrémement désirable. Nous aurions donc infiniment d'obligation au comité de Londres, qui peut sans doute contribuer le plus à la réalisation d'un pareil établissement, s'il vouloit bien prendre à cet égard les mesures les plus convenables. Car quoique nous eussions vivement recommandé à chaque Philhellène en Grêce, de nous communiquer des nouvelles, et que

nous y ayons souvent écrit nous mêmes, nous avons malheureusement fait l'expérience, que la plupart des nouvelles n'arrivent point à leur destination ou qu'elles n'y arrivent du moins que fort tard. La manière la plus sure, de faire parvenir des lettres de Grece en Europe sera de les adresser à des marchands à Ancone ou Livourne, qui les feront parvenir à leur destination ulterieure. Nous croyons d'avoir fait l'experience que les lettres, qui vont par le royaume de Sardaigne à Geneve n'ont pas été ouvertes ou interceptées.

5. Nous avons déjà formellement déclaré il y a quelques jours au comité de Londres lui même, que nous éprouverions un très grand plaisir, à continuer avec lui les liaisons amicales, qui ont si heureusement subsisté jusqu'ici entre nous; nous ne manquerons donc pas de concourir et de coopérer, autant que possible, à toutes les mesures que le comité de Londres jugera à propos de prendre pour le soutien et le succès de la cause des Grecs.

6. Pour qu'on puisse compter sur la continuation de l'intérêt du public et sur des secours ultérieurs de sa part, il est indispensable—

I. Qu'avant tout le corps des Philhellènes à Napoli di Romania soit placé dans une situation plus avantageuse, *c. a. d.* qu'il soit employé conformément à sa destination primitive; et que le gouvernement Grec lui assure les subsistances nécessaires.

II. Qu'après l'accomplissement de ces points essentiels les comités prennent les mesures les plus convenables, pour préparer de nouveaux secours au gouvernement Grec et en donner de tems en tems communication au public. Nous croyons cependant devoir faire ici la remarque, qu'à cause des rapports politiques actuellement existants, les comités Allemands seront obligés de procéder dans leurs opérations avec la plus grande prudence et la circonspection la plus délicate.

Darmstadt, ce 6 Octobre, 1823.

Le Comité des Philhellènes à Darmstadt.

(L.S.) HOEPFNER, Conseiller de la Cour Superieure d'Appel à Darmstadt, et Président du Comité Philhellenique.

(L.S.) GOLDMANN, Assesseur de la Chambre de Finance Superieure de S. A. R. le Grand Duc de Hesse, 2e Secretaire du Comité Philhell.

(TRANSLATION.)

Observations of the Philhellene Committee, of Darmstadt, on the Questions proposed by Colonel Stanhope.

1. The loan projected by the Greek government will, we believe and hope, succeed in Germany as soon as the friends of the Greeks in England shall show themselves disposed to participate in it. In order, however, that this business may obtain complete success, it appears to us indispensable that the conditions of the loan should guarantee to those interested the necessary security as well with regard to principal as to interest. And it would, undoubtedly, succeed much better if the Greek Government were, at length, to resolve to give to the loan negociated in Germany, by the late Sieur Kephalas, the so often announced, but not yet officially promulgated ratification. This step would serve to re-establish public confidence, and to excite anew the interest which the people take in the success of the Greek cause.

2. As for the measures which it is proper to adopt with respect to the German corps, which left Marseilles in the month of November last, and is now at Napoli di Romania, the Philhellene Committee of Darmstadt has come to the following resolution.

As long as there shall be any appearance that the German corps, conformably to its original destination, will be employed for the advantage of the Greek Government, and that it may reckon upon an existence, in some degree, safe and supportable, it shall not be recalled, and, as far as circumstances will permit, the necessary assistance shall be forwarded to it. If, on the other hand, the steps which we have taken, both with the Greek Government and with Lord Byron, shall not have the desired success, and if the German corps shall not be placed in a state of active exertion, every individual of the corps shall be at liberty to return immediately or to remain in Greece. In either of these cases, each person shall receive, as far as our resources will permit, assistance, either for his immediate return or for his prolonged stay in Greece; but those who shall now choose to remain there, and shall, at any future time, feel disposed to return, shall not be entitled to any assistance in furtherance of that object. Conformably to this decision, we have already transmitted to our agents the necessary instructions.

3. We accept with pleasure the proposition to establish in Greece

a common commission, composed of one deputy from the English Committee, one deputy from the German Committees, and one deputy from the Swiss Committees: but as this project cannot be carried into effect without the concurrence of the other German Committees, we must restrict ourselves, for the present, to concerting with them upon the subject.

4. Experience has demonstrated that the establishment of a safe correspondence between Greece and the Committees is exceedingly desirable. We should, therefore, feel deeply indebted to the London Committee, which is, undoubtedly, able to contribute most effectually towards the realization of such an establishment, if it would take the proper steps for carrying it into effect; for, although we have particularly recommended to every Philhellene in Greece to communicate news to us, and have often written thither, we have learned, by woful experience, that our letters did not, for the most part, reach their destination, or that, at least, they only arrived after a considerable lapse of time. The surest method of transmitting letters from Greece to Europe will be to address them to merchants at Ancona or Leghorn, who will forward them to their ulterior destination. Experience, also, induces us to believe that letters, passing through the kingdom of Sardinia to Geneva, have not been opened or intercepted.

5. We have already, some days since, formally declared to the London Committee itself, that we should feel the greatest pleasure in the continuance of the amicable connexion which has hitherto subsisted between it and ourselves; we shall not fail, therefore, to concur and co-operate, as much as possible, in all the measures which the London Committee shall think fit to pursue for the maintenance and success of the Greek cause.

6. In order to ensure a continuance of the public interest, and also of ulterior assistance from the people, it is indispensable,

I. That, before all things, the Philhellene corps, at Napoli di Romania, should be placed in a more advantageous situation, that is to say, that it should be employed conformably to its primary destination, and that the Greek government should secure to it the necessary subsistence.

II. That after the accomplishment of these essential points, the Committee should take the most proper steps to procure fresh aid for the Greek government, and to give the public, from time to time, an account of their proceedings. At the same time, we think it our duty to observe,

that, in consequence of the existing political relations, the German Committees will be obliged to proceed in their operations with the greatest prudence, and the most delicate circumspection.

Darmstadt, 6th October, 1823.

The Philhellene Committee of Darmstadt

(L.S.) HOEPFNER, Counsellor of the Upper Court of Appeal at Darmstadt, and President of the Philhellene Committee.

(L.S.) GOLDMANN, Assessor of the Upper Chamber of Finances of H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Hesse, Second Secretary of the Philhellene Committee.

No. 5.

Answer of the Swiss Committee to Colonel Stanhope's Questions.

Après que le très Hon. Monsieur le Colonel Stanhope, agent du Comité des Philhellènes à Londres et recommandé par ce Comité, eût été introduit dans la séance de notre comité d'aujourd'hui, celui-ci a répondu aux questions proposées par Monsieur Stanhope, de la manière suivante :—

1. Le Comité désire que les Allemands et les Suisses, qui se trouvent en Grèce, soient occupés d'une manière adaptée à leur capacité, pour coopérer à l'affranchissement de la Grèce. Il lui paroît indifférent, qu'ils agissent comme corps particulier, ou qu'ils soient employés isolément comme instructeurs des Grecs, dans les travaux de la fortification, dans les arsenaux, etc.

2. Il importe beaucoup au Comité, que ces Allemands et ces Suisses soient occupés d'une manière convenable, qu'ils soient nourris et payés. Les agens du Comité de Londres nous obligeront infiniment s'ils voudront bien, autant que possible, chercher à atteindre ce but conjointement avec l'agent des Comités Suisses.

3. La formation d'un comité de Francs dans la Grèce même, pour la réception des secours et pour veiller à leur distribution, nous

paroit fort utile. A ce sujet Monsieur de Reinecke est désigné comme agent des comités en Grèce. Nous nous trouverons très honorés si les agens du Comité de Londres voudront bien se concerter avec Monsieur de Reinecke pour la manière la plus efficace dont on pourroit secourir les Grecs. Le Comité regrette seulement, que par les efforts faits depuis deux années en Suisse, les fonds se trouvent actuellement à-peu-près épuisés.

4. Nous considérons comme absolument nécessaire pour la continuation des efforts des comités, que des arrangemens soient pris, pour pouvoir établir une correspondance régulière avec la Grèce, et pour y envoyer d'une manière sûre les secours en argent, habits, médecines, etc.

5. Si les Grecs réussissent à condure un emprunt à Londres, nous tâcherons volontiers à lui donner du crédit en Suisse. Mais pour pouvoir le faire avec quelque espérance de succès il seroit nécessaire avant tout, que le Gouvernement Grec fisse expédier enfin la ratification de l'emprunt fait par Kephalas, montant à 150,000 florins (dont à la vérité il n'a été vendu qu'une très petite partie).

6. Si les comités Suisses pourront contribuer plus tard à l'éducation et à la civilisation du peuple Grec, ils feront tout ce qui est dans leur pouvoir, pour assurer ainsi leur nouvelle liberté.

En cette occasion tous les membres du Comité exprimaient leur joie bien sincère, de ce que d'après les assurances de Monsieur le Colonel Stanhope le peuple Anglais commence à ouvrir ses riches tresors pour le soulagement de la nation Grecque. Puissent ces secours continuer! Ils sont employés pour un peuple qui possède de grands talens pour les arts et les sciences, et chez qui les germes du Christianisme n'ont pû être extirpés même par la plus grande des tyrannies: chose dont les Suisses se sont assurés particulièrement par la connoissance de 160 malheureux Grecs, qui ont vécû plus de six mois dans la Suisse.

it dans la séance du Comité Central des Philhellènes Suisses à Zurich, ce 8 Octobre, 1823.

Le Président, J. H. Bremi, *Chanoine.*
Le Secrétaire, M. Hirzel.

(TRANSLATION.)

The Honourable Colonel Stanhope, agent of the London Greek Committee, and recommended by them, having been introduced to

our sittings of this day, this Committee has answered the questions proposed by Colonel Stanhope, as follows :—

1. This Committee is desirous that the Germans and Swiss now in Greece should be employed in a way adapted to their capacity, to co-operate towards the enfranchisement of Greece. It appears to them quite indifferent whether they act as a particular corps, or whether they are employed in an isolated manner, as instructors of the Greeks in the labours of fortification, in the arsenals, &c.

2. The Committee is particularly anxious that these Germans and Swiss should be employed in a proper manner, and that they should be properly fed and paid. The agents of the London Committee will infinitely oblige us, by endeavouring, as far as possible, to attain this object, in conjunction with the agent of the Swiss Committees.

3. The establishment of a committee of Franks in Greece to receive the succours, and to watch over their distribution, appears to us very useful. For this purpose Monsieur de Reinecke is appointed agent of the Swiss Committees in Greece, and we shall feel ourselves highly honoured if the agents of the London Committee will concert with Monsieur de Reinecke on the most efficacious means of rendering assistance to the Greeks. The Committee has only to regret that, in consequence of the exertions made in Switzerland during the last two years, its funds are almost exhausted.

4. We consider it absolutely necessary, for the continuance of the efforts of the Committees, that arrangements should be made for the establishment of a regular correspondence with Greece, and for sending thither, in safety, succours in money, clothes, medicines, &c.

5. Should the Greeks succeed in concluding a loan in London, we will willingly exert ourselves to give it credit in Switzerland. But in order to enable us to do this with any hope of success, it would be above all things necessary that the Greek government should at length complete the ratification of the loan negotiated by Kephalas, amounting to 150,000 florins (of which, in fact, only a very small portion has been sold).

6. If the Swiss Committees shall be able to contribute at some future time to the education and civilization of Greece, they will do all that lies in their power thus to confirm its new-born liberty.

On this occasion all the members of the Committee expressed their

very sincere joy that, according to the representation of Colonel Stanhope, the people of England had begun to open their rich treasures for the support of the Greeks. May this assistance be continued! It is given to a people who possess great talents for the arts and sciences, and among whom the seeds of Christianity have been preserved in spite of the efforts of the most abominable despotism, a circumstance which the Swiss have particularly ascertained by the knowledge of 160 unfortunate Greeks, who lived for more than six months in Switzerland.

Done in the sitting of the Central Committee of the Swiss Philhellenes at Zurich, this 8th October, 1823.

President, J. H. Bremi, *Canon.*
Secretary, M. Hirzel.

No. 6.

Extract of a Letter from Monsieur Lütscher.

"Les cent soixante Grecs arrivés au mois de Janvier, 1823, en Suisse, après avoir traversé la Russie, la Pologne, et l'Allemagne au milieu de l'hiver, et y avoir vu périr de froid et de misère une grande partie de leurs compagnons d'infortune, sont du nombre des Grecs qui se refugierent en Russie en 1821. Ces malheureux étoient la plus part marins, cultivateurs, marchands, ou domestiques; deux ou trois seulement d'entr'eux avoient porté les armes. Après des sollicitations reitérées, le gouvernement Français leur permit de se rendre à Marseille. Cette permission ne fût donnée abord que pour quarante, qui ne devoient voyager que quatre au plus ensemble, et à deux jours soit soixante-douze heures d'intervalle. Les quatre premiers partirent de Genève, le 25 Mai, et la première expédition de quarante Grecs ne put partir de Marseille que le 7 Juillet; on a appris leur heureuse arrivée à Hydra. En vertu d'une seconde permission, quatre-vingt autres Grecs sont partis de Genève par convois de huit, à soixante-douze heures d'intervalle du 2 Août au 3 Septembre. Le 12 Septembre ces quatre-vingt Grecs se sont embarqués à Marseille. Les trente-neuf Grecs (outre une femme et trois enfans) qui restoient encore en Suisse, ont reçu la permission de

passer par la France par convois de quatre, à soixante-douze heures d'intervalle, et les quatre premiers sont partis de Genève le 9 Octobre. Les autres convois doivent suivre regulièrement. Les frais d'entretien de ces cent soixante Grecs, arrivés en Suisse dans un dénuement complet, ainsi que les frais de leur voyage par la Suisse et la France jusqu'en Grèce, ont été payés entièrement par les souscriptions faites en leur faveur dans tous les cantons de la Suisse. Pour alléger ce fardeau on les avoit disseminés en différentes villes et villages. Le Comité central de la Suisse est à Zuric, où d'autres comités de secours pour les Grecs ont envoyé le produit de leurs souscriptions. C'est la caisse de Zuric qui a payé les frais du séjour et de l'embarquement à Marseille. La première expedition y a couté 7633 francs de France; la seconde 16050 francs.—Le soussigné en donnant ces détails desire, non de relever ce que le Suisses ont fait pour des Chrétiens, des frères malheureux, mais uniquement d'engager les amis que les infortunés Grecs ont en Angleterre à joindre leurs secours à ceux des Suisses. Il ignore si les principaux comités de secours de la Suisse ont encore en ce moment les fonds necessaires pour faire face à toutes les dépenses ultérieures; mais, ayant été chargé de l'emploi des fonds provenus de la souscription faite à Genève en faveur de ces cent-soixante Grecs, il doit dire que la caisse de cette souscription est plus qu'épuisée, qu'elle a un déficit ou une dette toujours croissante de plus de *deux mille francs* de France, provenant de ce qu'elle a eu à supporter les frais de voyage de Genève à Lyon pour tous les cent-trente-deux Grecs qui ont déjà passé, et qu'elle a eu à payer le séjour souvent prolongé de tous ces Grecs sans exception: il y a eu par exemple, depuis plus d'un mois, vingt à trente Grecs à Genève.

L. LÜTSCHER,

Pasteur de l'Eglise Allemande reformée.

Genève, le 15 Octobre, 1823.

(TRANSLATION.)

"The 160 Greeks who arrived in Switzerland in January, 1823, after having traversed Russia, Poland, and Germany, in the depth of winter, and after having seen a great part of their companions in misfortune perish by cold or want, are of the number of those Greeks who took refuge in Russia in 1821. These unfortunate creatures were, for the most part, sailors, agriculturists, shop-keepers, or servants, only two or three among them had ever borne arms. After

reiterated solicitations, the French government at length allowed them to proceed to Marseilles. This permission was given at first for only forty, who were to travel only four together, and with an interval of two or three days between each party. The four first set out from Geneva on the 25th of May, and this first expedition of forty Greeks could not leave Marseilles before the 7th of July: we have heard of their safe arrival at Hydra. By virtue of a second permission, eighty other Greeks set out from Geneva, in convoys of eight persons each, and with an interval of seventy-two hours, between the 2d of August and the 3d of September. On the 12th of September, these eighty Greeks embarked at Marseilles. The thirty-nine Greeks (*besides one* woman and three children), who still remained at Geneva, have at length obtained permission also to pass through France in parties of four, with an interval of 72 hours; the four first of these set out from Geneva on the 9th of October, and the other parties will follow regularly. The expense of maintaining these 160 Greeks, who arrived in Switzerland in a state of utter destitution, as well as that of their journey through Switzerland and France, and of their voyage back to Greece, has been entirely borne by the subscriptions collected for them in all the cantons of Switzerland. To lighten this burden, they were distributed in different towns and villages. The Central Committee of Switzerland is at Zurich, and thither the other committees, formed for the purpose of assisting the Greeks, sent the produce of their subscriptions. It is the coffers of Zurich which have paid the expenses of their stay in Switzerland and of their embarkation at Marseilles. The first expedition cost them 7633 French francs, and the second, 16,050.

The undersigned, in giving these details, is desirous not to magnify what the Swiss have done for Christians, for brothers in misfortune, but solely to implore the friends of the unfortunate Greeks in England to join their aid to that of the Swiss. He knows not whether the principal committees of Switzerland have at the present moment funds sufficient to meet all the ulterior expenses; but, having been charged with the employment of the funds proceeding from the subscription made at Geneva in favour of these 160 Greeks, he is sorry to say that this subscription is more than exhausted, that it exhibits an increasing *deficit*, or debt, of more than 2000 French francs, proceeding from its having had to bear the expenses of the journey from Geneva to Lyons of all the 132 Greeks who have already

passed, and from its having had to pay for the stay, often prolonged, of all these Greeks without exception: there have been, for example, for more than a month past, from twenty to thirty Greeks at Geneva.

" L. Lütscher,
" *Pastor of the German Reformed Church.*"

" Geneva, 15th October, 1823."

No. 7.

From the Swiss Committee to Colonel Stanhope.

Zurich, ce 19 Octobre, 1823.

Monsieur,

D'après les rélations amicales que nous avons mutuellement entamées pendant votre séjour à Zurich, nous nous adressons à vous avec toute la franchise, que demande la loyauté Anglaise et Suisse unies ensemble pour le même but, savoir pour contribuer à la délivrance de la Grèce.

Nous vous avons exposé nos tentatives réitérées, nos espérances, nos erreurs, qui ne dérivaient que du manque d'une parfaite connaissance du terrein et des individus qui dirigent les affaires de la Grèce. Mais en même tems nous sommes toujours persuadés d'avoir avantageusement opéré sur l'opinion publique, et d'avoir vraiment fait du bien à la nation Grecque, soit en envoyant sur le théâtre de la guerre des militaires, tels que le Général Normann, et les braves de Zetta, soit en facilitant avec beaucoup de frais le passage des pauvres fugitifs provenant d'Odessa, soit enfin en invitant les Anglais, fournis de beaucoup plus de moyens, à prendre part à nos efforts.

Voyant maintenant quel est le vrai état des affaires, nous vous prions amicalement de vouloir bien vous intéresser au sort des Philhellènes Allemands et Suisses passés en Grèce, ou avant l'expédition de feu M. Kephalas, ou avec lui; en contribuant autant qu'il dépendra de vous, à les faire employer d'une manière convenable ou par le gouvernement national de la Grèce, ou par les divers capitaines, ou enfin—ce que nous desirérions le plus pour leur bien être—dans les corps, ou dans les établissemens, que vous vous proposez de fonder d'après les intentions de votre société.

Ceux même, qui préfèrent de retourner dans leur patrie méritent votre bienveillance; et peut-être avec le moyen de recommandations aux divers consulats, de passeports, de petits secours pécuniaires, etc. vous pourrez en plusieurs manières faciliter leur voyage, sans dévier de vos instructions. Ce sont de malheureuses victimes.

Sans doute ceux, qui fidèles à leurs engagements et au bût que d'abord ils s'étoient proposé, resteront en Grèce pour combattre les Barbares, doivent nous intéresser davantage. C'est pourquoi nous vous conjurons de faire pour ces braves tout ce qui dépendra de vous et de vos moyens, en les secourant, en les employant selon leur habileté, et en les assurant contre toute sorte de persécutions et de privations.

Pour cet effet nous vous communiquons les instructions détaillées, remises à M. Kolbe, nommé Schrader, député de la légion Philhellène, personnage qu'en tout égard nous jugeons digne de notre pleine confiance, et dans lequel nous sommes sûrs que vous trouverez un homme honnête, bien intentionné et intelligent.

Or il seroit de la plus haute importance, que vous, Monsieur, et le très-honorable Lord Byron, dont le nom seul fait tout l'éloge, entrassiez dans la commission administrative nommée par nous pour soigner les affaires des Philhellènes Allemands et Suisses, en Grèce. Elle est composée de M. de Reinecke, de M. de Dittmar, de M. Bellier de Lounay, et de M. Kolbe. Après avoir examiné les instructions, qui vous seront communiquées par M. Kolbe, sans doute vous en saurez relever nos intentions; il vous sera facile de modifier tout d'après les circonstances, n'ayant en vue que le vrai bien de la Grèce et des Philhellènes. En vous invitant d'agir de plein concert avec les personnes nommées par nous, nous appellons en toute chose à votre loyaute, à vos propres lumières, et nous sommes sûrs, que vous agirez en vrais Anglais.

Nous n'avons rien à vous offrir, que notre reconnaissance et celle de ceux que vous sauvrez. La postérité jugera impartialement de notre volonté, de nos efforts, de nos moyens et des obstacles que nous avons bravés dans ce siècle de fer.

Monsieur! ce sont des Suisses qui s'expliquent à un Anglais dans un langage qui leur n'est point naturel. N'importe; le style n'y fera rien; les idées, les desseins sont les mêmes.

Vous nous comprendrez assez; et vous ferez respecter et votre nom, et votre nation. Nous espérons que vous réussirez à exécuter ce que depuis longtems nous avions projeté.

C'est avec la plus profonde estime que nous nous signons, Monsieur,

Vos sincères amis,

Le Président de la Société Philhellène Centrale de la Suisse,

JEAN HENRY BREMI, *Chanoine,*

M. HIRZEL, *Sécrétaire,*

JEAN GASPARD ORELLI, *Professeur Sécrétaire.*

Nous vous prions encore, Monsieur, de faire tout votre possible, pour qu'il s'établisse enfin une communication régulière entre nous et la Grèce, soit par la voie de Zante, Ancone, ou Livourne, soit même par celle de Londres.

(TRANSLATION.)

Zurich, 19th October, 1823.

Sir,

IN pursuance of the amicable relations which we have mutually established during your stay at Zurich, we address you with all the frankness which is due to *English* and Swiss loyalty united together for the same object, namely, to contribute to the deliverance of Greece.

We have laid before you our reiterated attempts, our hopes, and our errors, which were derived only from the want of a perfect knowledge of the country, and of the individuals who direct the affairs of Greece. At the same time we still feel persuaded that we have acted advantageously on public opinion, and that we have really done good for the Greek nation, as well by sending to the theatre of war military men like General Normann, and the brave soldiers of Zetta, as by facilitating, at a considerable expense, the passage of the poor fugitives from Odessa, and finally by inviting the English, possessed of much more ample means, to take part in our exertions.

Seeing now the true state of affairs, we beg of you, in a friendly manner, to take an interest in the fate of the German and Swiss Philhellenes, who passed over into Greece, either before the expedition of the late M. Kephalas, or along with him; by contributing, as much as may be in your power, to get them employed in a proper manner either by the national government of Greece, or by the various captains, or, finally—what we should desire the most for their well-

being—in the corps, or in the establishments, which it is proposed by your Committee to form.

Even those who shall prefer returning to their own country are deserving of your kind attentions; and, perhaps, by means of recommendations to the various consulates, of passports, of trifling pecuniary assistance, &c. you may be able in many ways to facilitate their journey, without deviating from your instructions. They are unhappy victims.

Doubtless those who, faithful to their engagements and to the object which they originally proposed to themselves, shall remain in Greece to combat the Barbarians, should interest us more particularly. We therefore conjure you to do for these brave men all that your power and your means will permit, by assisting them, by employing them according to their abilities, and by protecting them from all sorts of persecutions and privations.

With this view we communicate the detailed instructions transmitted to M. Kolbe, named Schrader, Deputy of the Philhellene Legion, a person whom we judge in all respects worthy of our entire confidence, and in whom we are sure that you will find an honourable, well-intentioned, and intelligent man.

Now it is of the highest importance that you, Sir, and the Right Hon. Lord Byron, whose name alone is a sufficient panegyric, should form part of the Administrative Commission named by us to take care of the affairs of the German and Swiss Philhellenes in Greece. It is composed of M. de Reinecke, M. de Dittmar, M. Bellier de Lounay, and M. Kolbe. After having examined the instructions which will be communicated to you by M. Kolbe, you will doubtless be able clearly to perceive our intentions; it will be easy for you to modify every thing according to circumstances, having in view only the true good of Greece and of the Philhellenes. In inviting you to act in perfect concert with the persons named by us, we appeal in every thing to your loyalty, to your own understanding; and we are satisfied that you will act like true Englishmen.

We have nothing to offer you but our gratitude, and that of those whom you will save. Posterity will judge with impartiality of our wishes, of our exertions, of our means, and of the obstacles which we have braved in this iron age.

We are Swiss, Sir, who explain ourselves to an Englishman in a foreign language; but, no matter; the style is of no consequence, the ideas and the intentions are the same. You will sufficiently un-

derstand our meaning, and you will confer respect on your name and on your nation. We hope that you will succeed in executing what we had long projected.

With the most profound esteem we subscribe ourselves, Sir,

Your sincere friends,

The President of the Philhellene Central Society of Switzerland,

J. H. BREMI, *Canon,*

M. HIRZEL, *Secretary,*

JEAN GASPARD ORELLI, *Professor, Secretary.*

We again beg of you, Sir, to do all in your power to effect the establishment of a regular communication between us and Greece, either by way of Zante, Ancona, or Leghorn, or even by that of London.

No. 8.

Instructions of the Swiss Committee to the General Committee in Greece.

LA Société Philhellène centrale de la Suisse, après avoir mûrement délibéré sur les communications faites par M. Kolbe, nommé Schrader, député de la légion auxiliaire Allemande, en Grèce, a vû avec un profond regret la situation critique des Allemands et des Suisses passés outre-mer; considéré surtout qu'ils n'ont point atteint le but qu'ils s'étoient eux-mêmes proposé dans leur entreprise, non moins que les sociétés Philhellènes en les secourant avec tant de sacrifices pécuniaires. Or le désir le plus ardent des Comités Suisses est, que ces relations puissent se changer en mieux; que par le moyen des réprésentations faites au gouvernement national de la Grèce, et par l'intervention des très-honorables commissaires du Comité Philhellène de Londres, nos Philhellènes se voient mis dans un état plus avantageux, où ils puissent mieux coopérer à la délivrance de la Grèce, soit en formant un corps à part, soit individuellement comme ingénieurs, comme instructeurs ou comme ouvriers dans l'arsenal qu'on se propose d'établir, ou dans les fortifications, etc. de manière qu'enfin ils deviennent vraiment utiles à la Grèce.

La Société centrale de la Suisse auroit bien désiré de pouvoir contribuer à ce but de la manière la plus efficace, si ses fonds n'étoient

point épuisés par l'entretien des 162 Grecs fugitifs d'Odessa; ainsi c'est uniquement à l'aide du Comité de Stutgard, qu'il lui est devenu possible de fixer pour les besoins des Philhellènes Allemands et Suisses en Grèce la somme de 1000 florins de Zurich (cent Louis) laquelle par une lettre d'échange sur Ancone sera encaissée et transportée en Grèce par M. Kolbe, nommé Schrader, député du corps Philhellène.

Quant à cette somme de cent Louis et aux objets expédiés en Grèce par les Comités, l'on observera les mêsures suivantes :

1. M. de Reinecke, agent des Comités, M. le Capitaine de Dittmar, M. le Lieutenant Colonel Bellier de Lounay, et M. Kolbe, en consultant et s'associant les deux commissaires du Comité de Londres, savoir les très-honorables Lord Byron et le Colonel Stanhope formeront une commission administrative, qui délibérant à voix égales par membres disposera de tout ce qui sera confié à sa direction. En cas que les deux commissaires Anglais, ou l'un d'eux n'y voulussent prendre aucun part, la légion Philhellène nommera elle-même à la pluralité des suffrages les deux autres membres de la commission.

2. Cette commission administrative formera une liste exacte de tous les militaires Allemands et Suisses, qui actuellement se trouvent en Grèce, soit qu'ils y soient arrivés avec feu M. Kephalas, ou avant lui, soit qu'ils soient entrés dans la légion Philhellène de Kephalas, ou bien dans quelque corps Grec, ou enfin attachés au service d'un capitaine quelconque. La commission calculera d'après cette liste, quelle quote de ces 1000 florins ou cent Louis reviendra à chaque Philhellène par tête à parties égales.

3. Nul Philhellène n'aura le droit de prétendre, que la quote qui lui reviendra de la susdite somme, lui soit remise en argent comptant; la commission administrative employera plûtot cette quote avec la plus grande précaution pour satisfaire elle-même aux besoins les plus urgents de chacun, soit qu'il veuille rester en Grèce, soit qu'il préfère de retourner dans sa patrie. Dans ce dernier cas surtout la commission administrative employera la quote respective à faciliter les frais du naulage pour chacun.

4. Si une partie des Philhellènes désiroit de retourner, la commission administrative prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher qu'ils ne s'embarquent pas contemporanément sur un seul vaisseau pour le même port de mer; puisqu'il est indispensable, que cet embarquement se fasse sur plusieurs bâtimens et pour divers ports.

5. La commission administrative fera toutes les démarches néces-

saires auprès du gouvernement national de la Grèce, auprès du sénat d'Hydra, et auprès des individus Grecs, qui jouissent de la majeure influence pour que les divers secours expédiés en Grèce par les Comités Philhellènes soient employés et administrés selon leur destination primitive.

(a). Les 5000 francs, que M. le Conseiller de Commerce Hoffmann a remis à feu M. Kephalas d'Olympe pendant son séjour à Marseille, et que le Comité de Darmstadt à pris sur le compte de ses propres contributions volontaires, étoient uniquement destinés à servir en cas de besoin comme denier de réserve pour les Philhellènes Allemands et Suisses. Jamais donc ils n'étoient la propriété particulière de feu M. Kephalas; et par conséquence personne n'avoit le droit de les saisir après sa mort conjointement au reste de sa succession. Il faudra par conséquent réclamer sérieusement cette somme et la commission l'administrera come denier de réserve pour soulager les Philhellènes Allemands et Suisses.

(b). Les draps, les habits, et les médicamens, qui se trouvent dans le magazin fourni à l'expédition de feu M. Kephalas sont destinés pour l'habillement et pour le soulagement des Philhellènes qui en auroient besoin.

(c). Les divers matériaux et les outils compris dans ce même magazin sont destinés à construire et à fabriquer, par des ouvriers habiles, les objets dont le corps Philhellène peut avoir besoin, ou qui pourront devenir utiles à la Grèce délivrée.

(d). Tant les armes envoyées en Grèce conjointement au susdit magazin, que les 2000 fusils, les 700 gibernes, les 53 arquebuses rayées, et les instrument de musique, qui selon le reçu ci-joint en copie sont arrivés à Hydra, le 14 Avril, 1823, ont été achetés par les Comités à l'aide de contributions volontaires, nommément le Comité d'Aarau en Suisse a pris sur son propre compte 1000 fusils, dans l'intention que le gouvernement national de la Grèce et la légion Philhellène pût les remettre aux Grecs, qui disciplinés à l'Européenne et combattant avec la bayonnette, auroient formé des corps réguliers, soit en se joignant à la légion Allemande, soit au régiment Grec. Il est donc tout à fait contraire aux vues des Comités, que ces armes se trouvent encore à Hydra. C'est pourquoi la commission administrative les réclamera sur le champ de la part du Sénat d'Hydra, et elle les employera avec l'intervention du gouvernement Grec national selon la destination indiquée ci-dessus.

(e). Les instrumens de chirurgie envoyés en Grèce par les Comités

ont été destinés à l'usage des médecins employés auprès de la légion Allemande ou auprès quelque corps Grec, où au service des hôpitaux.

Les armes, les outils, les matériaux et les instrumens de chirurgie expediés en Grèce par les Comités ne seront jamais vendus sous aucun prétexte; mais en cas que les Philhellènes, p. e. à l'occasion de leur retour, ne fussent plus en état d'en faire usage, ils seront remis à leur vrai propriétaire, savoir le gouvernement national de la Grèce.

La commission administrative se fera un devoir de donner tant aux objets susmentionnés, qu'aux secours qui pourroient en avenir être envoyés en Grèce, la direction la plus conforme au but principal des Comités.

6. La commission tiendra compte exact des sommes, qui lui ont été confiées et les Allemands et les Suisses auront le droit de le voir librement; de plus, elle le communiquera aux Comités et les informera de la manière, dont les secours sus-mentionnés auront été employés.

7. La commission administrative fera tout son possible, pour que les Philhellènes soient mis dans une activité convenable à l'habileté de chacun, soit en formant un corps à part, soit individuellement. Si jamais des nouvelles avantageuses, qu'on en recevra, exciteront de nouveau l'intérêt du public, et que la commission aura pris les directions nécessaires pour recevoir avec sûreté ce qui lui sera envoyé de la part des Comités, comme pour pouvoir en disposer selon leurs ordres, alors seulement il sera possible d'envoyer peutêtre de nouveaux secours aux Philhellènes. Cependant la société centrale de la Suisse ne peut maintenant prendre aucun engagement positif sur ce point.

Nous désirons beaucoup que les obstacles, qui jusqu'à présent se sont opposés à l'activité des Philhellènes puissent se diminuer; que ces braves restent fidèles à leur premier dessein d'aider les Grecs dans leur lutte contre les tyrans. Puisse cette genereuse résolution devenir enfin vraiment utile à la Grèce, et faire honneur aux Comités, qui l'ont secourue de toutes leurs forces.

Donné dans notre séance du 15 Octobre, 1823.

Le Président de la Société Philhellène Centrale de la Suisse.

Zurich,
19 Octobre, 1823.

JEAN HENRY BREMI, *Chanoine.*
M. HIRZEL, *Sécrétaire.*
JEAN GASPARD ORELLI, *Professeur, Sécrétaire de la Société.*

TRANSLATION.

Instructions.

THE Central Philhellene Society of Switzerland, after having maturely deliberated on the communications made by M. Kolbe, named Schrader, deputy of the auxiliary German Legion in Greece, has seen, with profound regret, the critical situation of the Germans and Swiss who have passed beyond seas; especially considering, that they have not attained the object which they had proposed to themselves in their enterprize, no less than the Philhellene Societies which have assisted them with so many pecuniary sacrifices. Now, the most ardent desire of the Swiss Committee is, that these relations may be ameliorated; that by means of representations to the National Government of Greece, and by the intervention of the honourable agents of the Greek Committee of London, our Philhellenes may be placed in a more advantageous situation, in which they may more effectually co-operate in the deliverance of Greece, either by forming a separate corps, or by acting individually as engineers, as instructors, or as workmen in the arsenal which it is proposed to establish, or in the fortifications, &c. so that they may at length become useful to Greece. The Central Society of Switzerland would have been anxious to contribute to this object in the most effectual manner, had not its funds been exhausted by the maintenance of 162 Greeks, fugitives from Odessa; so that it is only by the assistance of the Stuttgard Committee, that it has been enabled to raise for the necessities of the German and Swiss Philhellenes in Greece, the sum of 1000 florins of Zurich (a hundred Louis) which by a letter of exchange on Ancona will be received and transmitted to Greece, by M. Kolbe, named Schrader, Deputy of the Philhellene corps.

With respect to this sum of a hundred Louis, and to the objects transmitted to Greece by the Committee, the following measures are to be observed.

1. M. de Reinecke, agent of the Committee, Captain de Dittmar, Lieut. Col. Bellier de Lounay, and M. Kolbe, consulting and associating with themselves the two agents of the London Committee, that is to say, the Right Hon. Lord Byron and Col. Stanhope, will form an administrative commission, which, deliberating with an equal voice in each member, will dispose of every thing that shall be entrusted to its direction. In case the two English Agents, or one

of them, refuse to take any part in it, the Philhellene Legion will itself name the two other members of Commission by a plurality of voices.

2. This Administrative Commission will form an exact list of all the German and Swiss soldiers actually in Greece, whether they arrived there with the late M. Kephalas, or before him, whether they have entered into the Philhellene Legion of M. Kephalas, or into any other Greek corps, or have attached themselves to the service of the Capitani. The Commission will then calculate, from this list, what portion of these 1000 florins, or 100 louis, will be the share of each Philhellene, divided equally among them all.

3. No Philhellene shall have any right to claim that his share of the aforesaid sum should be paid him in ready money; the Administrative Commission shall rather employ this share itself, with the greatest precaution, to satisfy the most urgent wants of each of them, whether he chooses to remain in Greece, or prefers returning to his own country. In this latter case, more especially, the Administrative Commission shall employ the respective shares to facilitate the expense of passage for each.

4. If any portion of the Philhellenes is desirous of returning, the Administrative Commission will take the necessary steps to prevent their embarkation contemporaneously in a single vessel for the same port; for it is indispensable that this embarkation should be effected by degrees in several vessels, and for different ports.

5. The Administrative Commission will take all the necessary steps with the National Government of Greece, with the Senate of Hydra, and with those Greeks who possess the greatest influence, to ensure that the different aids sent to Greece by the Philhellene Committees shall be employed and administered according to their primary destination.

(a). The 5000 francs remitted by M. the Counsellor of Commerce, Hoffmann, to the late M. Kephalas, of Olympus, during his stay at Marseilles, and which the Darmstadt Committee has placed to the account of its own voluntary contributions, were solely destined to serve, in case of necessity, as a reserve for the German and Swiss Philhellenes. Consequently they never became the property of the late M. Kephalas, and no person had a right to take possession of them after his death, conjointly with the rest of his effects. It will be necessary, therefore, seriously to demand this sum, and the Commission

will administer it as a reserve for the relief of the German and Swiss Philhellenes.

(b). The cloth, dresses, and medicines, which are in the magazine, furnished to the expedition of the late M. Kephalas, are intended for the clothing and relief of such of the Philhellenes as may be in want of them.

(c). The various materials and tools, contained in the same magazine, are intended for the construction and fabrication, by skilful workmen, of the objects of which the Philhellene corps may stand in need, or which may become useful to liberated Greece.

(d). The arms transmitted to Greece, in conjunction with the aforesaid magazine, as well as the 2000 muskets, the 700 gibernes, the 53 rifles, and the musical instruments, which, according to the receipt, a copy of which is subjoined, arrived at Hydra, on the 14th April, 1823, were purchased by the Committees, with the assistance of voluntary contributions—that is to say, the Committee of Aran, in Switzerland, has taken on its own account 1000 muskets, with the intention that the National Government of Greece and the Philhellene Legion should put them into the hands of the Greeks, who, disciplined in the European method, and fighting with the bayonet, would have formed regular corps, either by a union with the German Legion, or with the Greek regiment. It is then quite contrary to the views of the Committees that these arms should remain at Hydra. The Administrative Commission will therefore reclaim them immediately from the Senate of Hydra, and employ them through the intervention of the National Greek Government, according to the destination indicated above.

(e). The surgical instruments sent to Greece by the Committees were destined for the use of the physicians employed in the German Legion, or in any Greek Corps, or for the service of the Hospitals.

The arms, tools, materials, and surgical instruments, sent to Greece by the Committees, shall never be sold under any pretext whatever; but in case the Philhellenes, e. g. by reason of their return, shall no longer be in a condition to make use of them, they shall be given up to their true proprietors, that is to say, to the National Government of Greece.

The Administrative Commission will consider it their duty to give to the before-mentioned objects, as well as to the assistance which

may in future be sent to Greece, that direction which shall be most conformable to the principal object of the Committees.

6. The Commission will keep an exact account of the sums which have been entrusted to them, and the Germans and Swiss shall have free access to it; moreover it shall be communicated to the Committees, together with information of the mode in which the aforesaid aids shall have been applied.

7. The Administrative Commission shall do all in its power to get the Philhellenes placed in a state of activity conformable to the abilities of each, either forming a separate corps or individually. If ever the good news which we may receive of them should excite anew the interest of the public, and the Commission shall have taken proper precautions to receive in safety whatever may be transmitted to them from the Committees, as well as to dispose of it according to their directions, then alone will it be possible to send p[illegible]ps new aids to the Philhellenes. Still the Central Society of Switzerland cannot at present make any positive engagement on this point.

We are very desirous that the obstacles which have hitherto been opposed to the activity of the Philhellenes, may be diminished; that these brave men may remain faithful to their first designs of assisting the Greeks in their struggle with the tyrants. May this generous resolution at length become truly useful to Greece, and do honour to the Committees which have assisted her with all their might.

Given in our sitting of the 15th October, 1823.

The President of the Philhellene Central Society of Switzerland.

Zurich, 19th October, 1823.

JEAN HENRI BREMI, *Canon.*

M. HIRZEL, *Secretary.*

JEAN GASPARD ORELLI, *Professor, Secretary of the Society.*

No. 9.

Lord Byron to Prince [illegible]

Salonica, 2d Decembre, 1824.

Prince,

LA presente sera remise a votre altesse par le Colonel Stan-

hope, fils du Major-Général Comte de Harrington, etc. etc. Il est arrivé de Londres pour cinquante jours, après avoir visité tous les comités d'Allemagne. Il est chargé de notre comité d'operer à ma compagnie à la liberation de la Grèce. Je crois que son nom et sa mission le recommanderont suffisamment a votre altesse, sans qu'il ait besoin d'autres recommandations d'un étranger, quoi qu'il respecte et admire avec toute l'Europe, le courage, les talens, et surtout la probité du Prince Mavrocordato.

Il me deplait beaucoup d'entendre que les dissensions continuent toujours dans la Grèce, et dans un moment ou elle pourroit triomfer de tout en général, comme elle a deja triomfé à part.

La Grèce est mise à present entre trois partis: ou reconquerir la liberté, ou devenir une dépendance des souverains d'Europe, ou tourner une province Turcque, et il ne lui reste que de saisir un de ces trois partis. Mais la guerre civile n'est qu'une route pour les deux derniers. Si elle a envie de la sort de Valachie et de la Crimée, elle peut l'obtenir *demain*; si de celle d'Italie *après demain*; mais si elle veut devenir la *véritable Grèce, libre toujours et indepen-dante*, il faut qu'elle se determine *aujourd'hui*, ou elle n'aura plus le tems de le faire à jamais.

Je suis, avec tout le respect,

De votre altesse obeissant serviteur,

N. B.

P. S. Votre altesse saura deja que j'ai cherché de contenter aux recherches du gouvernment Grec, tant qu'il eteit a mon pouvoir; mais je voudrois bien que cette flotte, deja si long tems atténdue et toujours en vain, fut arrivée, ou au moins qu'elle fût en route, et surtout que votre altesse s'approche de ces parts, ou sur la flotte avec une mission publique, ou en quelque autre façon.

TRANSLATION.

Cephalonia, 2d December, 1823.

Prince,

The present will be put into your hands by Colonel Stanhope, son of Major-General the Earl of Harrington, &c. &c. He has arrived from London for fifty days, after having visited all the Committees of Germany. He is charged by our Committee to act in concert with me for the liberation of Greece. I conceive that his name and his mission will be a sufficient recommendation, without the necessity of any other from a foreigner, although one, who, in

common with all Europe, respects and admires the courage, the talents, and, above all, the probity of Prince Mavrocordato.

I am very uneasy at hearing that the dissensions of Greece still continue, and at a moment when she might triumph over every thing in general, as she has already triumphed in part. Greece is, at present, placed between three measures; either to re-conquer her liberty, or to become a dependence of the sovereigns of Europe, or to return to a Turkish province: she has the choice only of these three alternatives. Civil war is but a road which leads to the two latter. If she is desirous of the fate of Walachia and the Crimea, she may obtain it *to-morrow;* if of that of Italy, the *day after;* but if she wishes to become *truly Greece, free and independent,* she must resolve *to-day,* or she will never again have the opportunity.

I am, with due respect,

Your highness's obedient servant,

N. B.

P. S. Your highness will already have known, that I have sought to fulfil the wishes of the Greek government, as much as it laid in my power to do; but I should wish that the fleet, so long and so vainly expected, were arrived, or at least, that it were on the way, and especially that your highness should approach these parts either on board the fleet, with a public mission, or in some other manner.

No. 10.

Lord Erskine to Prince Mavrocordato.

London, September 16th, 1823.

Sir,

The letter which your Excellency did me the great and unmerited honour to write to me, by Mr. Blaquiere, on his return to England, gave me inexpressible satisfaction.

My abhorrence of the Ottoman domination, and my unalterable confidence in the re-establishment of ancient Greece, under the Christian dispensation, are not of a late date. Many years before the descendants of that illustrious people were in a condition to combine suc-

cessfully against their infamous oppressors, even in my very dawn of life, I constantly looked forward, with feverish impatience, for their deliverance.

The Greeks ought never to have been assimilated by the nations of Europe to those colonies they had planted, which in our own times have cast off their allegiance to their parent states. At what periods and under what circumstances these great changes have taken place, and whether to be condemned, or justified and applauded, could have no reference to your ancient nation asserting its primitive independence; neither could the commotions in Naples, nor the discontents under European governments, have any possible relation to the war of Greece. The Greeks were not planted, nor colonised, nor ever protected by the Ottoman Porte; nor can I consider the Turkish rule as one to which nations, in the ordinary history of the world, have so often, through warfare, become subject, nor have they been governed, when subjected according to the laws and customs of civilized states. I consider, on the contrary, her tyrannous usurpation and desolation as only an awful and mysterious dispensation of the Divine Providence, permitting, for an appointed period, the disastrous overthrow of one of the finest portions of the earth; obstructing, during this portentous eclipse, the progress of that promised light and knowledge of Christian redemption, the consummation of which one would have thought to have been an event deeply interesting to all Christian states. To the princes, therefore, on the continent of Europe, who have left you to be so long persecuted, *and but for your own matchless valour*, even to every man, woman, and child, inhumanly butchered; you had given no manner of offence, nor could they impute to you any purpose or thought of injuring them, by seeking to secure your independence! Your resistance to a most insufferable tyranny happened only, and altogether by accident, to have been cotemporary with a system which they themselves had confederated to establish; viz. that the world throughout should continue for ever in its present state, except under their immediate direction, and that crimes and follies should have no consequences: but, as the Greeks owed no allegiance to these distant sovereigns, they were not bound to subscribe to tenets so nicely however patronised. In their admirable address to the prince at Verona on this subject, they have unanswerably disconnected Greece with all that could justify the rejection of their eloquent and affecting supplication for support; but I hope it will not be forgotten that Great Britain, though present by ministers at

that congress, was not a party to it, and cannot therefore be charged with having insulted the sacred cause of humanity and justice by such a cold-blooded, disgraceful, and disgusting silence. I advert to this, because I most anxiously wish to draw you closer every hour to my beloved country, renowned during so many ages for spreading the blessings of religion and freedom to the uttermost ends of the earth. Be assured that there is but one heart and soul and one voice amongst us for your final triumph, although at the outset of your glorious resistance there were difficulties in the way of a direct and immediate national support, originating in events much more remote than the period of your confederacy. The Ottoman Porte ought, in my opinion, to have been always considered in the light in which I have ever viewed it, and ought never to have been received into the communion of civilized states; but a different course having been for centuries pursued, and treaties being consequently on foot, obstacles were in the way of a sudden departure from a long established system, though so impolitic and erroneous. But now that Greece has become a nation out of all reach of re-conquest, and has established a regular government,—now that the Porte cannot contend that she has any dominion, either *de jure* or *de facto*, over her, I cannot think it consistent with our national character to permit such an infernal source of bloodshed and desolation to continue; and as our statesmen must besides speedily discover that British interests are now inseparably interwoven with your security and advancement, I cannot but encourage you to hope (though I speak from no authority nor from any knowledge of the designs of government) that a recognition of the confederated Greeks cannot be very distant. Speaking for myself, I pray God that I may live to see your infant navies undisturbed throughout the whole Archipelago, and the friendly flag of Great Britain bearing the commerce of the world into all the harbours of Greece. It is no figure, sir, when I express a hope that I may *see* this, because if it should happily take place during my short remaining time nothing should prevent me from seeing it; and, were I in the hour of death, I should rejoice in a spectacle so indicative of future peace upon earth and so consolatory to humanity and justice. I have the more confidence, sir, in this happy change, from the devout and affecting appeals to the Almighty God for succour and protection against your infidel oppressors, with which, amidst so many sufferings and successes, you appear to have organized your government, as they now lie before me, having been published by our Greek Committee. Such appeals, if upheld, as I am sure they will be, with corresponding faithfulness,

cannot be made in vain. No people upon earth had ever more need of Divine assistance, nor ought to have greater confidence in the deliverance they pray for, since, as all human changes, though under the superintendence of a beneficent Providence, will most probably, by human means, be accomplished, the otherwise unaccountable fortitude, skill, and patience with which your highly-gifted people have started up on a sudden to rival even the most memorable acts of their illustrious fathers, seem like the forecast of an irresistible conclusion. My letter, sir, which you will see has been written in too much haste, will be delivered to your Excellency by the Honourable Colonel Stanhope, who, since Mr. Blaquiere has returned for the present to England, has most generously undertaken to assist our Committee by his presence amongst you:—he is a most accomplished person, a son of the Earl of Harrington, a man of high rank in our nobility, whose family I have long held in sincere friendship and respect.

I am not President of the Greek Committee, as you consider me in your letter to be; we are all equal, taking it in our turns to preside, according to the accidents of attendance and the convenience of those present, and in that character I suppose the proceedings were signed by me which were forwarded to Greece. The letter to Mr. Luriottis and the published one to the Earl of Liverpool were only from myself. In the same manner my friend, Joseph Hume, M.P. presided at our last meeting; and, as your interesting letter was intended for the whole Committee, though addressed personally to myself, I was desired by him to answer it; and I much regret that the sudden departure of Colonel Stanhope before our next sitting deprived me of the opportunity of presenting it for his approbation and that of the other members then present; but I persuade myself that I have expressed their sentiments, though they might have been much better expressed by the President for the day himself, who has devoted much of his valuable time and talents to all the objects of our Committee, though unceasingly employed in every important business of Parliament, and indefatigably engaged besides in promoting every useful improvement throughout our country. Indeed, his warm and active zeal in your cause increases my confidence in the usefulness of our devotion to the interests of Greece.

I have the honour to be,

With many thanks, and with the highest respect,

Your Excellency's most faithful servant,

ERSKINE.

JOHN BOWRING, *Hon. Sec.*

No. 11.

Première Session du Comité General en Grèce.

Missolonghi, 16th Dec. 1823.

President. Colonel DE LOUNAY.
Membres. Colonel L. STANHOPE.
Lieutenant L. A. KOLBE.

1. On a resolu que pour l'absence de Mon. Reinecke, le Docteur Jean Jacques Mayer, sera accepté comme le quatrième membre du comité.

2. Le Colonel Stanhope propose de former un corps de 50 Allemands, pour faire le service comme artilleristes et aides dans le laboratoire après avoir eu la permission et la parole du Prince Mavrocordato que la subsistance necessaire pour un tel corps sera assurée pour un an. Pour l'établissement de ce corps Mons. le Colonel Stanhope offre cent livres sterling, payables par des installments chaque mois, pourvu que ce corps soit sujetté à une discipline rigide et a quelque code militaire.

Cette resolution fût unanimement acceptée.

3. Le corps sera rassemblé à Missolonghi, et la solde commencera le 1 Fevrier. M. Kolbe est chargé de la commission de rassembler les individus que seront choisis par le comité.

4. Les individus ci après sont acceptés par le comité pour former le corps.

Le Capt. PARRY, *Inspecteur.* Mons. SASS, *Lieutenant.*
Mons. DEUTSCH, *Commandant.* „ KINDERMANN, *Adjutant.*
„ HUTZELBERG, *Capitaine.* „ NETERZEBA, *Serj.-Major.*

5. Resolu par le comité que tous les Allemands seront rassemblés à Missolonghi, une partie pour la formation du corps ci-dessus proposé, et partie pour etre renvoyée en Allemagne.

(Signé) MARQ. BELLIER DE LOUNAY.
DR. MAYER.
L. A. KOLBE.
LEICESTER STANHOPE.

TRANSLATION.

First Session of the General Committee in Greece.

Missolonghi, 16th Dec. 1823.

President. Colonel DE LOUNAY.
Members. Colonel L. STANHOPE.
Lieutenant L. A. KOLBE.

1. IT was resolved, that, during the absence of M. de Reinecke, Dr. Jean Jacques Meyer shall be accepted as the fourth member of this Committee.

2. Colonel Stanhope proposes the formation of a corps of fifty Germans, to serve as artillerymen and assistants in the laboratory, after having obtained the permission and the promise of Prince Mavrocordato, that the subsistence necessary for such a corps shall be secured to them for one year. Towards the establishment of this corps, Colonel Stanhope offers a hundred pounds sterling, payable by monthly instalments, provided the corps shall be subjected to a rigid discipline and to some military code.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

3. The corps shall be assembled at Missolonghi, and their pay shall commence from the 1st February. M. Kolbe is charged with the commission to assemble the individuals who shall be selected by the Committee.

4. The following individuals are approved of by the Committee, to form the corps:

Captain PARRY, *Inspector.*	Mons. SASS, *Lieutenant.*
Mons. DEUTSCH, *Commander.*	,, KINDERMANN, *Adjutant.*
,, HERZELBERG, *Captain.*	,, NETERZEBA, *Serj.-Major.*

5. Resolved, by the Committee, that all the Germans shall be assembled at Missolonghi, part for the formation of the proposed corps, and part to be sent back to Germany.

(Signed) MARQ. BELLIER DE LOUNAY.
DR. MEYER.
L. A. KOLBE.
LEICESTER STANHOPE.

No. 12.

Seconde Session du Comité Générale en Grèce.

Missolonghi, 17 Dec. 1823.

Le Comité à charge M. le Dr. Meyer de parler a M. le Prince Mavrocordato pour les effets qui se trouvent a Hydra, consistant en deux mille fusils, sept cent vingt-cinq gibernes, quatre-vingt-douze instruments de musique, soixante sept fusils balle forcée, une machine à tourner avec tous ses outils, tous les outils necessaires pour menuisiers, forgerons, et forgerons d'armes, une quantité de feret de l'acier, poudre-à-canon et fusil, deux tonneaux de pierre-à-feu, une grande quantité de cuir, &c. &c. Aussi pour es 5000 francs qui se trouvent de feu M. Kephalas dans les caisses du commandant de Napoli di Romania, et qui ont été jusqu'à present inutilement reclamé de MM. Reinecke et Dittmar.—Acceptée.

La Comité a resolu de nommer comme des aides pour le Commissaire de la Guerre, Monsieur Demetry Deliorgi et Monsieur le Capitaine de Port, Monsieur Demetry Sideri, tous les deux de Missolonghi, les patents seront faits et delivrés à ces deux individus.—Resolue et acceptée.

(Signé) Leicester Stanhope.
L. A. Kolbe.
Dr. Meyer.
Marq. Bellier de Lounay.

TRANSLATION.

Second Session of the General Committee in Greece.

Missolonghi, 17th Dec. 1823.

The Committee has charged Dr. Meyer to speak to Prince Mavrocordato for the restitution of the effects at Hydra, consisting of 2000 muskets, 725 gibernes, 92 musical instruments, 67 rifles, a turning-lathe with all its tools, all the tools necessary for carpenters, smiths, and gunsmiths, a quantity of iron and steel, and of gunpowder, two tons of flints, a large quantity of leather, &c. Also, for the 5000 francs of the late M. Kephalas, in the coffers of the Commandant of Napoli di Romania, and which have hitherto been in vain reclaimed by MM. de Reinecke and Dittmarr.—Approved.

The Committee has resolved to name as assistants to the Commissary of War, M. Demetrius Deliorgi, and the Captain of the Port, M.

Demetrius Sideri, both of Missolonghi. Patents shall be made out and delivered to these two individuals.—Resolved and approved.

(Signed) LEICESTER STANHOPE.
L. A. KOLBE.
DR. MEYER.
MARQ. BELLIER DE LOUNAY.

No. 13.

Troisième Session du Comité Général en Grèce.

Missolonghi, 20th December, 1823.

MONS. MEYER a proposé au Comité General en Grèce, de prêter a S. E. Alex. Mavrocordato, President du Corps Legislatif, la somme de 5000 piastres pour le payement très pressant de la flotte Grêcque devant Missolonghi. Par le moyen de cette somme il s'engage d'entretenir 7 bâtiments Grêcques, pour le blocus de Patras et Lepanto pendant 2 mois, et même Mons. Mavrocordato s'obligera par écrit de rembourser la somme susdit de 5000 piastres au Comité Général après avoir reçu l'emprunt promis par Lord Byron.

Le Comité Général ayant considéré la susdite proposition est d'opinion que le moment pressant des choses l'engage de prêter cette somme de p. 5000 a M. Mavrocordato, pourvu que le Col. L. Stanhope garantisse au Comité le remboursement. Le Col. L. Stanhope, considerant l'importance de cette proposition a decidé de faire la garantie susdite; et Mons. Mavrocordato doit deposer au Comité une quittance suivant la proposition et les garanties ci-dessus.

[Suivent les signatures.]

TRANSLATION.

Third Session of the General Committee in Greece.

Missolonghi, 20th Dec. 1823.

M. MEYER proposed to the General Committee in Greece to lend to his Excellency Alex. Mavrocordato, the sum of 5000 piastres, for the very urgent payment of the Greek fleet before Missolonghi. By means of this sum, he engages to maintain seven Greek vessels for the blockade of Patras and Lepanto for two months, and M. Mavrocordato will even oblige himself, in writing, to reimburse the aforesaid sum of 5000 piastres to the General Committee, after having received the loan promised by Lord Byron.

The General Committee, having taken the aforesaid proposition into consideration, is of opinion that the urgent necessity of affairs engages them to lend this sum of 5000 piastres to M. Mavrocordato, provided Colonel Stanhope will guarantee its reimbursement to the Committee. Colonel Stanhope, considering the importance of the proposition, has resolved to give the aforesaid guarantee; and M. Mavrocordato will deposit with the Committee a receipt, in conformity with the above propositions and guarantees.

[The signatures follow as before.]

No. 14.

Receipt in Answer to the same from Prince Mavrocordato.

Le soussigné declare avoir reçu du Comité Général en Grèce et pour le besoin très pressant des dépenses de la flotte Grécque devant Missolonghi, la somme de deux cent et trente ducats (c'est à dire 200 d. à 5 flor. 52 krz. et 30 d. hol. à 5 flor. 48 krz. en tout, 1240 flor. 20 krz. du Rhin,) en donnant sur mon honneur au dit comité la garantie formelle de rembourser cette somme en ducats Hollandais, ou Venitiens, ou du Pape, de celle prêtée au gouvernment Grec, par sa seigneurie mil Lord Byron pour le maintien de cette flotte et sa co-opération au blocus de Lépanto et de Patras.

En foi de quoi j'ai signé la présente obligation, et j'y ai apposé le sceau de mes armes.

(Signé) A. Mavrocordato.

Missolonghi, le 9-21 Dec. 1823.

TRANSLATION.

The undersigned declares that he has received from the General Committee in Greece, for the very urgent necessities of the expenses of the Greek fleet before Missolonghi, the sum of two hundred and thirty ducats, (that is to say, 200 ducats at 5 florins 52 kreutzers, and 30 Dutch ducats at 5 florins 48 kreutzers, in all 1240 florins 20 kreutzers of the Rhine,) giving, on *my honour*, to the said Committee, a formal guarantee to reimburse the same in Dutch, Venetian, or Papal ducats, from the sum lent to the government by Lord Byron, for the

maintenance of this fleet, and its co-operation in the blockade of Lepanto and Patras. In faith of which I have signed the present obligation, and have affixed to it the seal of my arms.

(Signed) A. MAVROCORDATO.

Missolonghi, 9-21 December, 1823.

No. 15.

From Jeremy Bentham, Esq. to Colonel Stanhope.

Queen's-Square-Place, Westminster,
23d September, 1823.

My dear Sir,

IN regard to the Greek boys for Hazlewood School, to prevent misconception and misrecollection, the following are the obligations I am willing and desirous to take upon myself on that account.

If a boy is consigned to me by you, with his charges to London defrayed, and £ in hand for a year's schooling, I will charge myself with the expense of sending him back to some port in Greece or the Ionian Islands, at the end of that time, which I shall do accordingly, unless a remittance to the same amount reaches me before that time: and so from year to year until his education and instruction is regarded as finished, or he is deemed unfit for the purpose; or if, after the first year, the remittances come half-yearly, it will be sufficient.

To provide for the case of his being found unapt, I must reserve to myself the power of sending the boy back at any time. I will, in that case, return the money in my hands, after deducting the charge of his maintenance up to that time; as also half the expense of his conveyance back as above, the other half remaining as a charge upon me, will, I suppose, be accepted as a sufficient security against arbitrary conduct on my part in that respect.

You have the printed account of the terms; but in these, I believe, neither drawing nor French are included, both which I should regard as necessary, and music as desirable: dancing alone as a useless consumption of time and money in *this* case. Fifty pounds per annum includes every thing but

clothes, and, I believe, payment for the vacation time of the year, which, if I do not misrecollect, is two months or two months and a half.

Clothing could not be set at less than £15 a-year. This will make £65 in the whole. But rather than miss of a promising subject, I would charge myself with, say from £15 to £20 a-year of the expense. Something should come from the parents, as a sort of security for aptitude on the part of the child.

I would take two upon this same footing, provided they do not come together, but one after the other, at a small interval. If they come together, or stay long together before they reach the school, they will, of course, be talking together, and learn very little of the English language, in comparison of what they would learn if separate.

I cannot, of course, positively undertake for it; but part of my plan would be to have one or both of them, though not together, some part of their vacation time at my house; in which case I should have to pay the expense of their journeys to and fro.

You will see how necessary it is, considering how little dependence can be placed on remittances from a country so circumstanced, that the master of the school should be exempted from the danger of having upon his hands a boy, whom in no case he could get rid of, without such an expense as the above. But, should the boy turn out well, and stay with him three or four years, he might, perhaps, at the end of that time, retain him as an assistant, and his service in that capacity might be an equivalent for the expense.

If a boy arrive, I should immediately take care to make provision for my death, by charging with the business my executor, a most honourable and trust-worthy person.

With the truest respect, I am,

Most affectionately yours,

JEREMY BENTHAM.

Hon. Leicester Stanhope.

P.S. By Mr. Bowring's consent the boys may be consigned to him.

No. 16.

From Lord Byron to Colonel Stanhope.

Scrofer, or some such name, on board a
Cephaloniote Mistice, Dec. 31st, 1823.

My dear Stanhope,

We are just arrived here, that is, part of my people and I, with some things, &c. and which it may be as well not to specify in a letter, (which has a risk of being intercepted, perhaps,) but Gamba and my horses, negro, steward, and the press, and all the Committee things, also some eight thousand dollars of mine, (but never mind, we have more left:—do you understand?) are taken by the Turkish frigates, and my party and myself, in another boat, have had a narrow escape last night, (being close under their stern, and hailed, but we would not answer and bore away,) as well as this morning. Here we are, with sun and clearing weather, within a pretty little port enough; but whether our Turkish friends may not send in their boats and take us out, (for we have no arms, except two carbines and some pistols, and, I suspect, not more than four fighting people on board,) is another question, especially if we remain long here, since we are blocked out of Missolonghi by the direct entrance. You had better send my friend George Drake, and a body of Suliots, to escort us by land, or by the canals, with all convenient speed. Gamba and our Bombard are taken into Patras, I suppose, and we must take a turn at the Turks to get them out: but where the devil is the fleet gone? the Greek I mean, leaving us to get in without the least intimation to take heed that the Moslems were out again. Make my respects to Mavrocordato, and say, that I am here at his disposal. I am uneasy at being here; not so much on our own account as on that of a Greek boy with me, for you know what his fate would be; and I would sooner cut him in pieces and myself too, than have him taken out by those barbarians. We are all very well.

Yours, &c.

N. B.

P.S. The Bombard was twelve miles out when taken, at least so it appeared to us, (if taken she actually be, for it is not certain,) and we had to escape from another vessel that stood right in between us and the port.

No. 17.

Missolonghi, 6th February, 1824.

Proceedings of a Committee, held by order of Lord Byron, for the purpose of considering what Ammunitions and warlike Stores are required for the Siege of Lepanto.

Members—Colonel STANHOPE, Capt. PARRY, Lieutenant KINDERMANN, and M. LURIOTTI.

The Committee solicit M. Luriotti to state what stores and ammunitions are at present available at Missolonghi.

Answer—There are 45 cannons; viz. one of 48, one of 36, two of 22, four of 18, of which three are howitzers, one of 16, four of 12, five of 9, two of 7, fifteen of 6, and nine of 4; also one mortar of 40 pounds calibre.

There are 200 balls of 48 pounds; one hundred of 36, one hundred and fifty of 22, three hundred of 18, fifty of 16, and eighty of 12. Of cannister shot there are about 3300 pounds; one hundred howitzer balls of 18, and about twenty shells of 40 pounds.

There are about 6600 pounds of powder.

Musket Balls. There are 22 cases and 3000 cartridges.

There are 4500 pounds of lead.

Working Tools. There are about 30, 10 hatchets, and 10 barrows.

There are no ladders, and none but green wood to make ladders of.

Sappers, miners, &c. may be had.

The gun-carriages all require repair.

The Committee is of opinion that the materials of war specified are insufficient to undertake a siege, and that to prepare materials would require much time.

The Committee is further of opinion that the artillery should be speedily drilled, that six 3-pounders should be prepared with the necessary ammunition, that thirty escalading ladders should be got ready, and that the force should in about a fortnight proceed to the blockade of Lepanto. This force should attempt to surprise. In the mean time, endeavours should be made to procure four 18 or 12 pounders from Corinth, and to get ready the rockets and mine the works. The town might then be fired and taken.

No. 18.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

The Executive Body to the Hon. Colonel Stanhope.

WE have received your letter of the 16th Dec. 1823, [vide p. 44,] with the enclosed from Lord Erskine and Lord Byron. The government regrets not having had the pleasure of receiving you; but it consoles itself with the news of your arrival at Missolonghi, and of your having entered into the sacred cause of Greece, from which it anticipates the wished-for success.

The government being well acquainted with the virtuous and philanthropic character of the powerful British nation, not only does not conceive the slightest suspicion with regard to its conduct on the independence of Greece, but, on the contrary, it is persuaded that, under the protection of your nation, that independence will be established, the muses will revive in their sacred temples, and generations of Greeks, grateful for these benefits, will not cease to address to it their thanks.

It is true, that some disorders and dissensions exist among the Greeks, but the wise man justifies them by a reference to the condition in which they were plunged but four years ago, and the eye of the philosopher regards them as a consequence physically necessary after such grand political events. But the government hopes by its vigilance, and by the advice and solicitations of the Philanthropists and Philhellenes, to appease them by degrees.

Continue, then, sir, your sacred undertaking for the benefit of Greece, and neither the government, nor the nation, nor Greece, will ever show themselves ungrateful towards their benefactors.

The President of the Executive.

(L.S.) GEORGE CONDURIOTTI.

GHICAS BOTASSI.

JOHN COLETTI.

The Provisional Secretary.

P. G. ROIDI.

Cranidi, 17th January, 1824.

No. 19.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

The Executive Body to the Hon. Colonel Stanhope.

WE have received your letter of the 20th Dec. 1823, [vide p. 58,] the contents of which clearly show your good and generous intentions towards Greece. The Hellenic government is not ignorant how useful in a state is the circulation of ideas by means of a post; but the circumstances which concur when a people take up arms to shake off the yoke of a horrible tyranny, often oppose invincible obstacles to the execution of this desirable object.

The government will, however, take this so useful proposition into consideration, and will give you the necessary information on the subject.

The President of the Executive.
(L.S.) GEORGE CONDURIOTTI.
GHICAS BOTASSI.
JOHN COLETTI.
The Provisional Secretary.
P. G. ROIDI.

Cranidi, 17th January, 1824.

No. 20.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

The Executive Body to the Hon. Colonel Stanhope.

THE government has learned from your letter of the 7th January, [vide p. 73,] that the Greek Committee of England has sent out a number of presses, with the good intention of spreading the intelligence of the nineteenth century over Greece, plunged as it is in igno-

rance by the most barbarous of tyrannies. These are sentiments truly philanthropic! These are sentiments which are pleasing before God, and worthy of true Christians! The benevolent Committee already receives the sincere thanks of every Greek, and we beg of you, of you also to be the messenger of our gratitude.

Send us one of them, we intreat, as soon as possible, and have the goodness to lend it to the government of Greece, which, desiring the happiness of its people, will take care to establish it, and to put it in a state of useful activity. We have thought capable of conducting this enterprize, M. Theoclitus Farmachidi, now living in Cefalonia, who has the necessary talent and even practice to publish a Gazette.

We enclose a letter of invitation to him, which we beg of you to forward without delay.

The President of the Executive.

(L.S.) GEORGE CONDURIOTTI.

GHICAS BOTASSI.

JOHN COLETTI.

The Provisional Secretary.

P. G. ROIDI.

Cranidi, 17th Jan. 1824.

No. 21.

Capt. Parry's Plan for placing the Fortress of Missolonghi and the Harbour in a State of efficient Defence.

To effect this object, Captain Parry requires that the Prince Mavrocordato shall place one thousand dollars at his disposal, also a sufficient quantity of wood.

Capt. P. will then take into pay a corps of sappers, miners, and cannoneers. This shall consist of a quarter master, four overseers, or sergeants, and fifty good workmen, chiefly sailors, &c. These men will be employed in the laboratory, in constructing the fortifications, &c. The quarter-master will receive 5 dollars, the sergeants, 4 dollars each, and the men, 3 dollars each.

Capt. P. will place the fortifications in a state of defence. He will make a traverse on every battery, and will place an ammunition-chest under each of them, which shall contain rounds of pow-

der in cartridges for each gun, wads, &c. He will put all the guns and platforms in repair, and furnish rammers and caps for the guns.

Capt. P. will furnish 100 rounds of powder cartridges for each gun on the fortress; also 5000 rounds of ball-cartridges for small arms.

When the forges are up he will run the old iron into shot and make grape shot.

Capt. P. will fit up two gun boats, if the materials are furnished to him. He will make cannonade slides on them, arrange them for oars, and make a grate in one of them for heating shot.

Capt. P. will also complete the laboratory and render it fit for manufacturing ammunition and materials for war.

Wood being provided, Capt. Parry will construct a safe powder-magazine. All these measures, Capt. Parry undertakes to effect at the trifling expense of 1000 dollars.

No. 21.*

From —— ——.

Athens, 6th March, 1824.

Dear Sir,

I AM sorry to have occasion to trouble you with an account of a most unpleasant affair, that happened here a few days since.—"The Hind," Lord J. Churchill, arrived here, and he and his officers came up to visit the authorities. They were received by Ulysses with every demonstration of respect, and every facility was offered them. In return for his civility, Lord J. invited Ulysses on board, as well as Mr. Trelawny, Dr. Tindall, and myself, the three English Philhellenes here. The Greeks were shown the ship, after which they were invited to a repast, at which more wine was drank than accorded with discretion. Fearing some drunken quarrel, I got them on deck, and we retired to the after cabin for coffee. At this moment, the ship was got under weigh, and put to sea. I used all my endeavours, as well as did the first lieutenant and others, to prevent this rash act, but to no purpose; for I well knew that the impression it would make on the minds of the Greeks would be that they were going to carry

them off, and that they would even suspect me and the other two Englishmen as parties concerned in the supposed treachery: nay, I represented to him that, by such an act he was endangering our lives, as, it was possible, the first act of theirs on landing would be to shoot us; however, all to no purpose. Ulysses had about thirty soldiers on board, who, armed as usual, remained near their chief, and, seeing the ship under sail, they put themselves in an attitude of defence, and I expected, every instant, to see them fire, for no attention was paid to the reiterated demand to be put on shore. Goorha cut the tiller ropes, in hopes of getting the ship on shore. At length, however, the Greeks scrambled, as well as they could, into the boats, and got on shore. In the hurry, some capotes, &c. were left on board the ship, and, for the restoration of these, the "Hind's" boats were detained on shore by Ulysses. Thus all Lord J. Churchill obtained by this unwarrantable trick, was to have this insult placed upon the British flag. When we English landed we were not without apprehensions for our personal safety; however, I am happy to state, for the honour of the Greeks, that we passed exempt from all suspicions. You know the Greeks; therefore, I shall not mention, as an extraordinary circumstance, that all endeavours to persuade them that there was no intention to carry them off, are fruitless. The ship being from Smyrna, they insist she was employed by the Turks to carry off Ulysses. Thus, independent of the ill-timed folly of Lord J. in exposing our lives, he has created suspicions in the minds of the Greeks against the English, and that at a time when, of all others, it was the most to be avoided. I am aware that Lord J.'s intentions were good, but that is no excuse: in his situation his actions ought to reply to his intentions, or he is not fit to command a ship of war.

Ulysses has requested me to send to England a sketch of this event, as well as a copy of a letter he has caused to be written to Captain Clifford, the senior officer on this station, that they may both be inserted in the English newspapers. Well knowing your devotedness to the Greek cause, as well as your disposition to oblige me, I take the liberty of sending you these two documents. The Turks are said to be making great preparations for the ensuing campaign: two armies, of 40,000 men each, are to march, aided by a formidable fleet. I think the next campaign will prove what I have so long uselessly advanced, that the fate of Greece depends on the navy, and, accordingly, that a steam-vessel, armed as I propose, is

the only likely way of doing something decisive at sea, without which all efforts on shore must prove fruitless. I have already written to you on the subject, offering to contribute a thousand pounds towards an equipment, such as I explained to you when at Tripolitza, on condition that I may have the command of the same. If the Committee have not the means to furnish the remaining sum, I think it might be had in this way, either by a loan, or by a particular loan for that purpose, to be repaid out of a sum set apart from any prizes taken. At all events, I shall be in England in about five months, when I shall see you on the subject, and use my utmost endeavours to execute this project. 'Tis almost the only way of saving Greece.

I remain

Yours, very truly,

No. 22.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

From General Odysseus to Colonel Stanhope.

Vrissachia, 20th March, 1824.

Noble Sir,

I have received your two letters, and request you will lose no time in the establishment of the printing press, which will have the power of exposing and censuring the misconduct of every one.

In one word, every thing which you shall do for the benefit of Greece will have my fullest approbation. Do not ask my opinion upon any thing. I am not able to give you advice. You are much better acquainted with what is necessary than I am. Do not, therefore, delay to do every thing that you shall think desirable for Greece, or likely to advance her liberty.

I request that you will communicate to me any news you may have from Missolonghi, for I am now ready to depart for Salona.

I am, &c.

ODYSSEUS TRIPZO.

No. 23.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

From the Philo-Muse Society at Athens to the Honourable the English Colonel Stanhope.

On the assembling of the members of the Philo-Muse Society your letter was read to them, and they received it with a becoming feeling of gratitude.

Your foresight and zeal for our improvement has not only breathed confidence, and irradiated hope into the body of this regenerated academy, but has given rise to a high feeling of respect, corresponding with the degree of anxiety which you show of co-operating, when and where possible, for the reanimation and for the fructifying of this body.

And for such reason, according to your request, we point out to your attention the articles of which we stand in need, which are, a set of apparatus for experimental natural philosophy and astronomy, whatever may be necessary in natural history, or may be applicable to the Lancasterian system of tuition, on which the Institution was founded previous to the concurrence of the Athenians, and was withdrawn from the system when it was placed under the guidance of the Philo-Muse Society, viz. the best treatises on the various sciences, periodical and political works, in all languages, and whatever has been published on Grecian affairs since the beginning of the war.

The above for the present: ulteriorly the Philo-Muse Society will write you as to whatever it may deem advantageous for the improvement of the Lyceums and other establishments, of which it may contemplate the creation.

I remain, Sir,

With due deference,

THE SECRETARY TO THE PHILO-MUSE SOCIETY.

No. 24.

From Mavrocordato to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, le 8–19 Mars, 1824.

Monsieur et très cher ami,

J'ai reçu avec le plus grand plaisir votre lettre du 24 Fevrier.

Si le mauvais tems n'avait pas empêché le retour de M. Finlay, vous auriez sçu déjà que nous sommes décidés à venir à la rencontre du Général Ulysse jusqu'à Chrysso, ou à Salona même. Vous connaissez mieux que personne les difficultés qu'il y avait à surmonter pour arriver à cette décision ; mais vous êtes également persuadé que Milord et moi ne laisserons jamais manquer une occasion qui donne quelque chose d'avantageux à espérer pour les affaires de la patrie.

Les Souliotes sont partis après mille et mille difficultés. Nous ferons tout ce que nous pouvons pour Lépante.

Nos députés sont arrivés à Londres le 13–25 Fevrier ; ils espérent réussir dans leur mission.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec la plus haute considération,

Monsieur le Colonel,

Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

A. MAVROCORDATO.

(TRANSLATION.)

Missolonghi, 8–19th March, 1824.

Sir, and very dear friend,

I HAVE received, with the greatest pleasure, your letter of the 24th February.

If the bad weather had not prevented Mr. Finlay's return, you would already have known that we have decided on coming to meet General Ulysses as far as Chrysso, or even as Salona. You know, better than any body, the difficulties which were to be overcome in order to arrive at this decision ; but you are equally persuaded that his Lordship and myself will never let slip an opportunity which holds out the hope of any thing advantageous for the affairs of my country.

The Suliots have departed, after a thousand difficulties. We shall do all that we can for Lepanto.

Our deputies arrived in London the 13-25th of February; they hope to succeed in their mission.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Colonel,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

A MAVROCORDATO.

No. 25.

From Lord Byron to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, 19th March, 1824.

My dear Stanhope,

PRINCE MAVROCORDATO and myself will go to Salona to meet Ulysses, and you may be very sure that P. M. will accept any proposition for the advantage of Greece. Parry is to answer for himself on his own articles; if I were to interfere with him it would only stop the whole progress of his exertion, and he is really doing all that can be done without more aid from the government.

What can be spared will be sent; but I refer you to Captain Humphries's report, and to Count Gamba's letter for details upon all subjects.

In the hope of seeing you soon, and deferring much that will be to be said till then,

Believe me, ever and truly,

Yours,

N. B.

P.S. Your two letters (to me) are sent to Mr. Barff, as you desire. Pray remember me particularly to Trelawny, whom I shall be very much pleased to see again.

No. 26.

From Messrs. Hodges and Gill to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, 4th March, 1824.

Sir,

PREVIOUS to your departure you did me the honour to request I would write to you what occurred here, and also to endeavour to carry into effect your admirable plan of the new paper (The Greek Telegraph).

As soon as I had left you, I wrote out the prospectus for the lithographic press, and Mr. Gill made every preparation to carry your wishes into effect: but, alas! on making the application to Mr. Parry for paper for that purpose, (having none of our own,) he informed us he could do no such thing, and that the paper he had was not sufficient to enable him to carry on the current service. We lost no time in endeavouring to procure some fit for the purpose, and lament to say without success: in a word, I am sorry to add that every obstacle has been thrown in the way, which, anxious as we were, has been quite sufficient to place it out of our power to effect your wishes. On the evening after your departure we had a severe shock of an earthquake, but no serious damage was sustained. It was settled, I believe, when you were here that an attempt should be made to get the Suliots out of the town; and Lord Byron, I understand, advanced their arrears, and they promised to go on the Monday following, but did not do so; therefore, from the time you left, till Tuesday, nothing very material may be said to have occurred.

On Tuesday morning I was directed to hold myself in readiness to depart with the mechanics for Zante; and, about five P.M. Mr. Fowke and self departed with them, and received directions to proceed from thence to Cefalonia.

We reached Zante on Wednesday morning, and left that place for Cefalonia on Friday, where we arrived the same evening, and, at length, returned here on Tuesday, the 2d instant.

Nothing material occurred during our absence, every thing went on briskly, and the principal part of the Suliots left town. Mr. Gill informs me that the press, which he had ready for work at my departure, he was necessitated to remove, for, as soon as I had left, Mr. Parry caused Mr. Gill to leave the Seraglio, and take up his resi-

dence in your late apartments, and gave the officers of the artillery possession of our quarters in the Seraglio: Mr. G. was, therefore, under the necessity of removing the press there also, and, in spite of his utmost efforts, he has not been able to get it fixed since. Such being the case, we have come to the determination that, if we cannot, by Sunday next, effect our purpose in this way, we will get Dr. Meyer to print three hundred copies, at our joint expense, and forward them agreeably to your directions.

By directions of Lord Byron, I drew on your account at Zante £100, which, I am informed, you generously gave to clothe the artillery company. I had conversations at Zante and Cefalonia with Mr. Barff, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Hancock, Count de Delesserno, Dr. Kennedy, and others, and they all agreed in sentiments that nothing but good could emanate from so wise and judicious a measure; and added, that they had no doubt but the islands alone would take one hundred or more, and requested me, without loss of time, to forward them several copies of the prospectus; this I pledged myself to do, and assure you, Sir, I was not a little mortified, on my return, to find Mr. Gill was thwarted in every way from carrying your wishes and our own into effect: what makes it the more provoking is that, since I have been writing, I learn that I am again to depart for Cefalonia to-morrow; and, had not the above obstacle been placed in the way, I could have taken the copies of the prospectus with me.

I have to add that, notwithstanding the numerous and reiterated professions of the Prince, not a single para. has as yet been advanced to carry into effect the arrangements which had been made previous to your departure. As soon as I return from Cefalonia, we will write again, for, from accounts received, we are in daily expectation the Turks will come down, and every preparation is making to give them a warm reception. Mr. Gill and self hope and trust you will do us the justice to believe that nothing has been wanting on our parts, but, from the obstacles thrown in our way, even when you were present, you will be able to appreciate.

We have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient and obliged servants,

J. M. HODGES,

W. GILL.

The Honourable Colonel Stanhope, &c. &c.

P.S. An English gentleman, by the name of Winter, has arrived

here since your departure. Captain Parry has this day prepared and packed one hundred rounds of fixed ammunition, with directions for firing red-hot shot, and five and a half barrels of gunpowder, to be forwarded to Athens to the Chief Ulysses.

J. M. H.

No. 27.

From the same to the same.

Missolonghi, 19th March, 1824.

Dear Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of the letter you did me the honour to write, dated the 8th. instant, I beg leave to say I shall, with peculiar pleasure, (so far as I am able,) execute your commands, but am sorry to add that Mr. Gill and self have had insurmountable obstacles to our anxious wishes of carrying into effect the promise we made relative to the Greek Telegraph.

In a letter we did ourselves the honour to address to you, dated about the 5th instant, we entered fully into the subject; this letter, agreeably to your instructions, we delivered to the Prince Mavrocordato's secretary, to be forwarded to you, which, we regret to hear, you have not received. Since then, I have been to Cefalonia, and took with me a number of the copies of the prospectus. On the day after their delivery I was called upon by several gentlemen, who strongly urged the propriety of changing the motto of the Telegraph; on my asking their reasons, they said it could be claimed as a motto by the Turks with as much propriety as the Greeks, and said that the principal inhabitants of the island, both Greeks and English, were of opinion that, unless it was altered, the official authorities would prevent its circulation through the whole of the Ionian Islands. I thought it my duty to state this, on my return, to Count Gamba, and he informs me that Lord Byron intends to alter the motto, and some part of the language, so as not to mar the success of the project you have so much at heart. In a day or two, Dr. Meyer will print off 500 copies of the prospectus, which shall be sent forthwith, agreeably to the list you furnished Mr. Gill and self with. We have explained most fully to Mr. Humphreys every particular respecting this and every other subject, which you, Sir, must, for the sake of peace, consider confidential.

We cannot conclude this letter (written in extreme haste) without respectfully and earnestly assuring you that nothing would give Mr. Gill and myself greater pleasure than forwarding your views, and doing every thing in our power for the cause of Greece.

Yours, &c.

J. M. HODGES.

The Honourable Colonel Stanhope, &c. &c.

No. 28.

Address of the Athenians to Colonel Stanhope.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

To the Friend of the Greeks, Colonel Stanhope.

Athens, 16th March, 1824.

THE people of Athens, the ministers of the government, and many respectable individuals from the provinces, now residing here, request of you to forward the enclosed letter to the Greek Committee in London. You are requested also to accede to the invitation, expressed in the said letter, to spend your time in the provinces between Athens and Thermopylæ. You are not ignorant of the affairs of the Greeks, consequently you must be well aware that the friendly intentions of the Committee towards Greece require wise men, such as yourself, to point out and explain the real interests of the Greek nation.

We are, &c.

GIO. GHOOROTTI, *the Officer of the Garrison of Athens.*
ANASTASIO ANAGNOSTI, *the Deputy of the Province of Lidorikio.*
SATIRIO SERAPHIM, *the Police General Officer.*
PANAGOTI SOFIANOPULO, *the Physician of Athens.*
N. KARARIS, *the Public Chancellor.*
LAMBRO PRATINO, *the President of Athens.*
GIO. FILIPIDI, *the General Chancellor.*
GIO. FILIOLO, *from Livadia.*
MICHAEL TIRUAVITTIS,
ANARGIRO PETRAKI,
GIO PALLE,
ANAGNOSTI DE GEORGI,
ANAGNOSTI CHRISSULY,
GIO. PARDAGI,
} *The Demoteronti of Athens.*

No. 29.

From the Athenians to the Greek Committee of London.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

To the respected Members of the Greek Committee in London.

Athens, 16th March, 1824.

THE most worthy of all strangers who have visited Greece, as well before as after her insurrection, to heal the wounds inflicted by her oppressors, to sympathize in her calamities, and to give advice for her improvement, has been your excellent countryman, Colonel Stanhope. His conduct has convinced the Greeks that the intentions of the Greek Committee are directed, with all disinterestedness, towards the good of Greece, and are not influenced by any political motive: but, in order that he may extend his usefulness, we earnestly desire that we may not be deprived of his good advice, and that he may remain in the provinces of continental Greece, between Athens and Thermopylæ, especially at the present critical moment, when Greece is threatened by internal as well as foreign dangers.

Gentlemen, as the protectors of the rights of mankind, well aware as you are of the political situation of a people which has just broken the chains of long tyranny and ignorance, you will not feel surprised at our request: we are induced to make it from a consciousness of its benefit and of our present critical situation.

We are, &c.

GIO. GHOOROTTI, *the Officer of the Garrison of Athens.*
ANASTASIO ANAGNOSTI, *the Deputy of the Province of Lidoriki.*
SATIRIO SERAPHIM, *the Police General Officer.*
PANAGOTI SOFIANOPULO, *the Physician of Athens.*
N. KARARIS, *the Public Chancellor.*
LAMBRO PRATINO, *the President of Athens.*
GIO. FILIPIDI, *the General Chancellor.*
GIO. FILIOLO, *from Livadia.*
MICHAEL TIRUAVITTIS,
ANARGIRO PETRAKI,
GIO. PALLE,
ANAGNOSTI DE GEORGI,
ANAGNOSTI CHRISSULY,
GIO. PARDAGI,
} *the Demoteronti of Athens.*

No. 30.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK

From Panos Colocotroni to Col. Stanhope.

Napoli di Romania, 28th March, O.S. 1824.

I HAVE your two esteemed letters, one dated 20th March, from Athens, by M. C. Terakari, and the other of the 9th April, by the English frigate. I perceive that you wish me to send you the things which have arrived at Napoli di Romania from Missolonghi. I have to apologize for not sending them some time back, when your first request was made. I did not suppose that there was any thing besides a printing press, which was very much wanted here, and not knowing for what reason it had been sent, nor to whom it belonged. I immediately informed the government, which was then at Tripolitza, of its arrival, and I received directions from them to detain it. When I received the letter from General Goura, in which he expressly told me that the press belonged to you, and desired me to deliver it to the bearer, who was your servant, in order that he might convey it to you, I was told that, according to the directions of the government, I could not deliver it up, unless I informed the government and demanded from them an order for its delivery. This I did immediately, but, owing to the unfortunate events which took place, I never received an answer. Agreeably to your suggestion, I am ready to permit Dr. Vigon to send you the press, as well as any thing else that may be here belonging to you. It will be sufficient for you to send your orders, with a boat to take them away, as we have none here. I regret, with all my soul, that you should have been inspired with other sentiments than those which are correct, concerning my desire to respect the law of nations and of humanity. I must, however, inform you, sir, and I do it in all sincerity, that, as I desire others to respect the rights of my country, so do I feel myself bound, with every good Greek, to revere the claims of others. I trust that you will give me credit for the reality of my sentiments, and not give ear to the malignant reports of evil-minded Greeks against me and my family.—Time will clear up these matters and elicit the truth. I deeply regret that you should have been so much inconvenienced before your arrival here. The facts, however, will show that the fault does not lie

with me. It is not more than an hour since M. Terakari arrived here with your first letter, as he was detained by the Milos; for what reason I know not.

I beg of you to consider me as your sincere friend, and I hope you will freely command me in whatever you shall think me able to serve you. In the mean while,

I remain, with all respect,

The Chief of the Garrison,

PANOS THEODORE COLOCOTRONI.

No. 31.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

From General Goortho to Colonel Stanhope.

Chrissi, 2d April, 1824.

Noble Sir,

ON the 25th March I received a letter from Odysseus, addressed to you, and sent it on to you by a boat which I hired for the purpose. I have not heard of her arrival, and, therefore, deem it proper to inform you of the contents of the said letter.

Odysseus requested that you would go to Salona, to which place our friends, Lord Byron and Prince Mavrocordato, were proceeding.

I arrived here this morning, accompanied by the deputies from Athens, Livadia, Thebes, and some others, and I leave this place to-morrow for Salona.

We were told by yourself and Lord Byron, that a general meeting of Eastern and Western Greece at Salona would be very beneficial to Greece, and tend to heal the existing differences, and, in consequence, we followed your advice. Odysseus is expected here either to day or to morrow, with the deputies from Euboea and Talantino. We doubt not that you will perform your promise of going to Salona. I trust that you have by this time sent the press to Athens; to its influence I shall look for the improvement of Greece.

I am, &c.

JOHN GOORTHO.

No. 32.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

*From Sophianopulo to Demetrius Ipsilanti.**

Prince,

THE frequency of my letters, and the too great force of my observations, are, perhaps, displeasing to you; but my duty to my country, and my respect for your family, oblige me to it, and I shall not desist until I receive your commands to that effect. The relations in which our friends here have, for some months past, placed themselves with Mavrocordato, had, for their sole object, the discovery of his designs and the prevention of all the mischief which his intrigues might entail upon the nation. The object which they proposed to themselves, and which they still principally have in view, is to deprive Mavrocordato of all the means which might be recommended to his direction, a thing of which your highness would by no means hear, but contented yourself with writing and speaking against him.

Now, having persuaded the English to quit Missolonghi, and to come hither, having secretly raised and excited against Mavrocordato his own organs, and having cast him down into that abyss into which he wished to precipitate our country and its defenders, we communicate the circumstance to you. Finally, this is what Ulysses and Goortho write against Mavrocordato's friends at Cranidi; this is what Ulysses writes against Mavrocordato himself, with his habitual sarcasm: at some future time, I shall communicate to you all that the English have said, and are going to write, against Mavrocordato.

According to the testimony of Colonel Stanhope, Envoy of the

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* This letter, which was intercepted by the government, was sent to Missolonghi, and Mavrocordato and Parry declaimed against it and the factious Stanhope. I solicited the government and the editor of the Greek Chronicle to publish it, for the purpose of confounding the intriguers.

L. S.

Greek Committee of London, the English took the part of the Cranidi people, in the first instance, only because they were deceived by Mavrocordato; but, having been since persuaded that Mavrocordato and those of Cranidi, instead of seeking the independence of Greece, are endeavouring, without the consent of the people, to invite kings, and to demand the protection of foreign powers, they have quitted the party of Mavrocordato and those of Cranidi, and now panegyrize the conduct of the Tripolitza people, with whom they are desirous of entering into correspondence, seeing that they desire only a national assembly, union, and a cessation of faction. Mavrocordato had so prejudiced the English against Ulysses, Niketas, and Colocotroni, that they could not listen to their names with patience: but the conferences of Colonel Stanhope with Ulysses, although very brief, and his acquaintance with Goortho, and other persons of good sentiments, have compelled him to declare that the fall of Mavrocordato, the introduction of D. Ipsilanti into the national government, and the reinforcement of the government with Colliopulo and Goortho, are the only means of securing the independence of Greece and the consolidation of her laws, by putting a stop to civil war and intestine disturbances.

At present, it has been considered necessary to cause proclamations to be issued by the legislative body, to invite Lord Byron to Tripolitza, to excommunicate the Cranidi people, to call Goortho and Colliopulo to seats in the government, to compose its executive force, and to despatch a thousand men from the Peloponnesus, with ammunition and provisions, to occupy the position of Amphorite; all these dispositions will replace affairs on their proper footing. It is useless to dilate upon this subject; while continental Greece is occupied in defending itself against the enemy, and while the Peloponnesians think only of sharing the revenues among themselves, we hope to succeed in our designs.

I am, &c. &c.

PANAGOTI SOPHIANPULO.

Athens, 25th February, N.S. 1824.

To His Highness Prince D. Ipsilanti, at Napoli di Romania.

No. 33.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

From the Prefect of Ægina to Colonel Stanhope.

Ægina, 18th April, 1824.

Sir,

Your secretary was the bearer of my last letter; the bearer of the present is a printer, named George Paroligi, who is recommended to you by the Spetziots: if your wish is to employ the press at present here, please to make an agreement with the above printer and his companion, and send them here.

The Greek fleet was preparing to sail against the enemy's.

We have seen in a newspaper, which the above printer brought from Hydra, that the two emperors would have the goodness to protect us by putting our necks in chains. They may think as they like. Greece will prefer total extermination to suffering under their yoke. Long live Liberty! Long live the free people of Great Britain!

I have letters from Argos, announcing that Napoli di Romania was about to surrender.

Please to let me know the news you have from Missolonghi, and the state of Lord Byron's health.

I am, &c.

John Logotheti.

No. 34.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

From General Odysseus to Colonel Stanhope.

Salona, 22d April, 1824.

Sir,

You have asked my opinion relative to the manner in which the Greeks should make war with the Sultan. Always ready to satisfy your just curiosity, I hasten to give you my ideas on that subject. Our present frontier is so feeble that it is necessary to act offensively; but this cannot be effected till the winter, when the Turkish armies are disbanded. This summer we must limit our operations to the defensive.

As Greece comprehends many islands, peninsulas, and gulfs, and is surrounded by the sea, a maritime force is absolutely necessary. I am of opinion that the whole fleet should be stationed in the vicinity of Ipsara, and should watch this passage, by which the Turkish fleet must pass.

There are two great roads by which the enemy may invade Greece —that of Arta and that of Zeitouni. To prevent the Turks from advancing into Livadia, Salona, &c. 2000 troops should be despatched to Stetheda (near St. Marino), and supplies should be sent them by sea. Of these troops, 500 should be placed between Zeitouni and Larissa to cut the enemy's line of communication. Two thousand soldiers should also be stationed in the neighbourhood of Thermopylæ. The plain between the sea and the mountain should be fortified with redoubts, field-works, &c.; and a third corps of 3000 should be stationed in the province of Neopatra; of these, 2000 should be encamped at Altos, and the rest near this place, hid in the woods. After the Turks have engaged their enemy all day at Altos, those in ambush should start up at night and attack their rear, and throw them into confusion.

A corps of 5000 should be sent to the district of Marrenorso, 3000 of these should be sent to a defile of the same name, and the other 2000 spread about in the neighbourhood.

By these means, Sir, the enemy, consisting of about 60,000 men, would be prevented from penetrating into Greece by either of the two roads before mentioned, and 12,000 Greeks, having all the necessaries of war, and being properly defended by field-works, would be able to repulse the enemy. It is, however, to be understood that the Greeks must be masters of the seas, or my plan would not be effective. This plan includes the measures to be adopted during the summer's campaign.

It is for the government to decide what number of soldiers are required for the attack and defence of the fortresses, and for the police of the country.

It is not necessary to remind you that the interest of my august country and of your dear Greece require that this plan should be kept a secret from the enemy.

I am, with profound respect,

Your most obedient servant,

ODYSSEUS ANDRITZO.

No. 35.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

From Coletti to Col. Stanhope.

Millus, 18th April, 1824.

Noble Sir,

I RECEIVED, with great pleasure, your esteemed letter of ——, and regret to see the dangerous state of Lord Byron's health. I sincerely desire his recovery. He is dear to Greece; and it were most lamentable to lose so much philanthropy and so much genius.

I have sent to the government your communication respecting the Greek loan. I trust that the money will arrive here very soon. The enemy has commenced operations, and we, on the contrary, cannot stir, on account of our poverty. Every nation finds money, in time of war, the most necessary of all things.

The body of enemies to the Greek constitution in Tripolitza is dissolved, and every one has retired to his own country: they will be pursued by the friends of the charter until they will be compelled to surrender themselves to the law, and to receive their merited punishment.

I can assure you that the Greeks wish for a representative government. The meanest Greek citizen knows the nature of a constitution, a legislative and executive body, and he understands, in consequence, the meaning of a representative government. In the cause of this government the Greeks have shed their blood. Napoli di Romania is almost reduced; there are not more than 250 soldiers in it, and I hope soon to have the pleasure of advising you of its surrender to the government.

What is doing at Salona? What is intended? What has been done? If you think they are acting beneficially towards the government and the constitutional charter, co-operate with them; if not, act as a virtuous and philanthropic Greek citizen ought to act.

Wishing you would write to me oftener,

I remain, &c.

JOHN COLETTI.

No. 36.

From the Greek Deputies in London to Col. Stanhope.

Londres, le 18 Mars, 1824.

Monsieur,

Vous aurez reçu la lettre, que nous avons eu l'honneur de vous écrire en date du 23 Fevrier dernier, par laquelle nous felicitons et nous et nôtre patrie du choix concordé avec MM. les emprunteurs de vôtre illustre personne pour un des commissaires chargés non seulement de procurer la ratification du contrât de l'emprunt de la part de nôtre gouvernement, mais aussi de l'objet très important du recouvrement de l'argent emprunté et de sa remission au dit gouvernement. Sans doute nous etions convaincus, comme nous le sommes toujours, qu'il n'étoit pas possible de faire un meilleur choix que celui qui vous concerne. Et s'il y avoit eû quelque chose à desirer pour satisfaire nôtre conscience, nous devons vous l'avouer, l'approbation du celebre Jurisconsulte Bentham, qui rendit toute la justice due à vos merites dans les entretiens que nous eumes avec lui, auroit pleinement rassassié nos souhaits.

Mais au milieu de tant de contentement nous avons du éprouver la peine de nous voir obligés à penser à vôtre remplacement, auquel nous avons accedé seulement par mesure provisoire, et dans l'espoir qu'elle n'avoit été qu'une précaution en derniere analyse inutile. M. ——— nous representa que d'après les observations (nous croyons) du ministre Canning, et autres données qu'il cita, il étoit presque sûr que vous alliez revenir bientôt en Angleterre, et que par là vous ne pouviez plus vous acquitter de la commission sus-annoncée. Dans l'urgence de la chose nous ne pûmes nous dispenser de donner poids à cette allegation, et de pourvoir à vôtre remplacement, mais dans la circonstance qu'il va partir un courier extraordinaire pour Lord Byron et qu'il y apportera le contrât, de la ratification duquel doit s'occuper nôtre gouvernement, nous nous empressons de vous instruire de tout ce qui dessus, soit pour vous prier de ne point cesser de vous occuper du bien de notre patrie, et en particulier de l'objet de la ratification susdite, de laquelle depend l'entrée des fonds necessaires pour assurer ce bien, et consolider le même gouvernement, soit pour connoître directement de vous, si vraiment vous êtes decidé de quitter la Grèce, ou vous pouvez au contraire remplir la dite commission,

dont vous n'êtes dispensé que provisoirement et sur la doute ci avant exposée. Veuillez donc, monsieur, nous satisfaire sur ce propos et joindre cet acte de generosité de vôtre part a tant de motifs de gratitude, que nous et notre chère patrie nous vous devons. déjà. En attendant, vous qui avez la connoissance de nôtre pays et des opinions qui y regnent, vous saurez aussi nous dire dans la vue de faire l'intérêt de la Grèce, si vous n'êtes pas d'avis ainsi que nous le sommes, que parmi les commissaires chargés de la besogne susdite, il n'est pas convenable qu'au moins l'un soit Grec : car vous saurez combien la malveillance a dejà travaillé à repandre en Grèce et parmi les trop bons Hellenes, le bruit que le gouvernement mettoit la Grèce à la merci des Anglais. Ce bruit peut toujours servir de pretexte ou pour retarder le bien de nôtre patrie, ou pour lui attirer des maux, en donnant lieu à la naissance des partis et à la division de cette force qui consiste dans l'union de tous les Hellenes. D'après cette vue, et ainsi dans le but de faire cesser ces bruits et sujets de discorde, et jamais dans celui d'avoir besoin de parir à une injuste méfiance vis-à-vis de personnages aussi connues et distingués comme les Anglais élus commissaires, nous avons pensé de leur joindre le Grec Lazaro Conduriotti d'Hydra, que nous jugeons l'homme le plus recommandable de la Grèce. Sans doute que celui-ci aidé, par les braves Anglois, et ceux-ci secondés par la reputation et les qualités de celui-là contribueront, sans donner lieu au moindre inconvenient, à faire tout ce que le bonheur de nôtre patrie exige, et que son gouvernement peut reclamer. Si nous n'avions à faire, nous le repetons, qu'avec des hommes illuminés, nul doute que le choix fait des commissaires Anglois, et de ceux même qui ont été proposés pour vôtre remplacement, tels que le Colonel * * * (qui a écrit à ce sujet à Lord Byron) et Thomas Gordon pouvoit être plus que tranquillizant pour la Grèce : mais dans le système des choses actuelles de la Grèce et dans celui de la forme du gouvernement qui la régit, nous devons et le gouvernement même doit menager les idées bonnes ou fausses de la masse, qui, comme vous savez, ne peut, au sortir de l'esclavage, être instruite et éclairée. Quant au contrât, il est passé de la meilleure manière qu'il pouvoit se passer en égard à toutes les circonstances ; nous espérons que la bonne foi des personnes, qui ont dirigé cet emprunt, suppléera aux clauses, que nous aurions pu faire insérer, s'il n'avoit pas été question d'un contrât qui devoit se presenter dans le public, comme tout-à-fait rassurant pour les emprunteurs. Au surplus son execution, pour ainsi dire, confiée aux braves commissaires, remplira les lacunes; qui

pourroient être imputées au contrât, en remplissant le veritable but dans lequel et pour lequel le contrât est passé.

Veuillez, monsieur, nous honorer d'une reponse pour nôtre tranquillité, et nous mettre en même de vous temoigner combien sont réels les sentimens de gratitude et d'estime que vous nous professons et avec lesquels nous avons l'honnëur de nous renouveller.

Vos très humbles et très fidèles serviteurs,

JEAN ORLANDO.
AND. LURIOTTIS.

A Monsieur M. le Col. Stanhope, &c. &c. &c.

TRANSLATION.

London, 18th March, 1824.

Sir,

You have received the letter which we had the honour to write to you under date of the 23d February last, in which we felicitate both ourselves and our country on the choice, agreed on with the contractors for the loan, of your illustrious person, as one of the commission, charged not only with procuring the ratification of the contract from our government, but also with the very important object of the receipt of the money lent, and of its transmission to the said government. Doubtless we were convinced, as we still are, that it was impossible to make a better choice than of you, and, had there needed any thing to satisfy our consciences, we must confess that the approbation of the celebrated Jurisconsult Bentham, who rendered all the justice due to your merits, in our conversations with him, would have fully contented our desires.

But, in the midst of all this satisfaction, we have found ourselves placed under the painful necessity of thinking of your replacement, to which we have acceded only as a provisional measure, and in the hope that it will turn out, in the end, a useless precaution. Mr. —— represented to us that, in consequence of the observations (we believe) of Mr. Secretary Canning, and of other data which he cited, he was almost certain that you would speedily return to England, and that you would thus be disabled from acquitting yourself of the commission above announced. In the urgency of the affair, we could not help giving weight to this allegation, and providing for your replacement; but, as an extraordinary courier is about to be despatched to Lord Byron, and as he will take with him the contract, with the rati-

fication of which our government will be engaged, we hasten to inform you of all that has occurred, both in order to beg of you not to cease to interest yourself with the good of our country, and particularly with the aforesaid ratification, on which depends the receipt of the funds necessary to secure that good, and to consolidate the government, and also to know, directly from yourself, whether you have really decided on quitting Greece, where you may, on the contrary, fulfil the said commission, from which you are only dispensed provisionally, in consequence of the doubt before exposed. Have the goodness, sir, to satisfy us on this head, and to add this act of generosity on your part to the numerous motives of gratitude which we and our dear country already owe you. In the meanwhile, you, who are acquainted with our country, and with the opinions which prevail there, will be able also to tell us, with a view to the interest of Greece, if you are not of opinion with us, that, among the commissioners charged with the aforesaid business, it is proper that one, at least, should be a Greek; for you know how malevolence has already laboured to spread throughout Greece, and among the excellent Hellenists, a rumour that the government was placing Greece at the mercy of the English. This rumour may still serve as a pretext either to delay the good of our country, or to overwhelm it with misfortunes, by giving birth both to parties, and to the division of that force which consists in the union of all the Greeks. Acting on these considerations, and with the view of putting a stop to these rumours and subjects of discord, and with no intention of entertaining an unjust suspicion with regard to persons so well known and so distinguished as the Englishmen who have been chosen commissioners, we have thought of joining to them the Greek Lazaro Conduriotti of Hydra, whom we consider the fittest man in Greece. Undoubtedly, this gentleman, assisted by the noble English, and the latter, seconded by his reputation and qualities, will contribute, without giving occasion to the slightest inconvenience, to do every thing which the happiness of our country demands, and which its government can require. If we had to do only, we repeat, with enlightened men, without doubt, the choice made of the English commissioners, and even of those who have been proposed for your replacement, such as Colonel * * * (who has written on the subject to Lord Byron) and Thomas Gordon, would be more than tranquillizing for Greece; but, in the actual state of affairs in Greece, and under her form of government, we ought, and the government also ought, to conciliate the opinions, true

or false, of the mass, who, as you know, cannot, on emerging from slavery, become all at once informed and enlightened.

"With respect to the contract, it has been completed in the best manner possible, under all the circumstances: we hope that the good faith of those who have had the direction of this loan will supply the want of the clauses which we might have had inserted, had we not had to manage a contract to be presented before the public as perfectly satisfactory to the borrowers. For the rest, its execution, so to speak, being confided to the noble commissioners, will fill up the omissions which might be imputed to the contract, by effecting the true object for which the contract has been made.

"Have the goodness, sir, to honour us with an answer for our tranquillity, and to put us in a condition to testify to you the reality of the sentiments of gratitude and esteem which we profess towards you, and with which we have the honour to remain

Your most humble and faithful servants,

JEAN ORLANDO,
AND. LURIOTTIS.

To Col. Stanhope, &c. &c. &c.

No. 37.

From the same to the same.

Londres, le 26 Mars, 1824.

Monsieur,

CETTE lettre vous parviendra par le moyen du vaisseau qui apporte la somme de 40,000 livres sterlings.

Nous n'envoyons pas le contrat, puisque nous l'envoyons directement au gouvernement, s'étant chargés de vous la remettre MM. les prêteurs.

Après que nous vous avions écrit nôtre precedente lettre du 18 Mars, nous avons jugé à-propos de faire partir pour la Grèce M. Polysoïdes, duquel vous apprendrez le motif de cette determination.

Quelles esperances n'avons nous pas, et ne mettons nous pas maintenant en vous, monsieur, pour le triomphe de nôtre cause. L'argent, qui manquoit, arrive et arrivera, et avec lui on fera tout ce que le bien de nôtre patrie exige. Tout le monde ici rend justice aux merites

de vous, monsieur, et regardent la Grèce comme une nation heureuse, puisque une personne, telle que vous, s'interesse si vivement et co-opére à son indépendance.

Agréez l'hommage de nôtre profond respect.

Vos fidèles et dévoués serviteurs,

JEAN ORLANDO.

AND. LURIOTTIS.

A Monsieur M. le Col. Stanhope, Missolonghi.

(TRANSLATION.)

London, 26th March, 1824.

Sir,

THIS letter will reach you by means of the vessel which takes out the sum of £40,000 sterling.

We do not send the contract, because we send it direct to the government, the lenders having undertaken to transmit it to you.

After having written our former letter of the 18th March, we thought proper to send to Greece M. Polysoides, from whom you will learn the motive of this determination.

What hopes do we not entertain, and do we not place at present in you, Sir, for the triumph of our cause? The money, which was wanting, arrives and will arrive, and with it every thing will be done which the good of our country requires. Every body here does justice to your merits, and looks upon Greece as a happy nation, since a person like you interests himself so actively, and co-operates in the acquisition of her independence.

Receive the homage of our profound respect.

Your faithful and devoted servants,

JEAN ORLANDO.

AND. LURIOTTIS.

To Col. Stanhope, Missolonghi.

No. 38.

Extract of a Letter from Jeremy Bentham, Esq. to the Greek Deputies in London.

Chers enfans,

* * * * * * * STANHOPE, homme qui pour la cause de la Grèce y consacre actuellement les deux tiers de son mediocre revenu;

et de toutes les personnes qui, uniquement pour vous donner ce gage d'amitié, se sont portées à concourir à ce sacrifice, il n'y en a aucune qui n'a pas de ce même Stanhope la plus haute idée que l'on puisse avoir; c'est à dire en tous points—sagesse aussi bien que probité, philanthropie, et attachement à la cause de la liberté en Grèce.

Quant à moi, ce que je connais, et ce que je pense de ce même Stanhope ne vous est pas encore (je crois) connu. Le voici. D'après une etude des plus soignées que j'en ai fait depuis environ une année, je crois ne rien risquer à dire que je placerai toute la reputation que je puisse avoir sur la tête de cet homme, de façon que s'il se comportait mal, de quelle manière que ce fut, on dirait, Bentham s'est trompé lourdement, il ne connait pas les hommes. Je ne finirois pas, si j'entreprenais vous le depeindre : * * * * * fils et allié des plus hautes familles que nous ayons, * * * * *

Eh bien! si après avoir lu cette lettre, il vous arrive de partager avec moi, l'opinion que je ne puis manquer d'avoir de Stanhope, et de vouloir que l'on ait bonne opinion de vous, faites vous même, la proposition, mon Luriottis, de remettre où il était le nom de ce même Stanhope.

Malheureusement, s'il était le contraire de ce que tout le monde sait qu'il est, vous ne risqueriez que très peu en accedant à cette proposition: car j'ai bien peu d'esperance qu'il puisse rester en Grèce. Etant un de 10 enfans qu'a son père, tous vivans, la modique fortune que sa vertu lui a permis de faire aux Indes, ne suffirait pas pour son entretien, sans sa paye de Colonel: et si pour ce qu'il avait fait, ou avait envie de faire pour la cause de la Grèce, il arrivait à la Sainte Alliance de demander qu'il fut destitué, on ne manquerait pas de le faire destituer, pour garder la neutralité qu'on avait promise. Or il est constant qu'il y a quelque tems que l'ainé de Stanhope lui a écrite une lettre pressante: ainsi chaque jour, une des choses que je crains le plus, c'est de le voir entre mes bras.

D'ailleurs, faites à son égard ce que vous jugez à propos: vous n'aurez pas de lui le moindre ressentiment à craindre: il n'en est pas capable.

* * * * * * * * *

Toujours votre affectionné père,

JEREMY BENTHAM.

(TRANSLATION.)

Queen's-Square-Place, Westminster,
15th March, 1824.

My dear children,

* * * STANHOPE, who actually consecrates to the cause of Greece two-thirds of his moderate income; and of all the persons who, solely for the purpose of giving you this pledge of friendship, have been induced to concur in this sacrifice, there is not one who does not entertain of this same Stanhope the highest possible idea, that is to say, in all points—wisdom as well as probity, philanthropy, and attachment to the cause of liberty in Greece.

As for me, what I know and what I think of Stanhope is (I believe) yet unknown to you. After a most careful study, to which I have subjected him for about a year past, I believe that I run no risk in saying, that I will stake all the reputation which I may possess

upon his head, in such a manner that if he were to conduct himself ill, in any respect whatever, it might be said, Bentham has been grossly deceived—he knows nothing of mankind. I should never have done were I to begin to depict him to you, * * * son and ally of the highest families of our country, * * * * he has stripped himself, with his eyes open, and always without any bitter feeling, of every chance of promotion and of favour, by pleading by his writings for the liberty of the press, and also by pleading in the same manner for the soldier against military tyranny, with the view of inducing our government to abolish the afflicting punishment of flogging, as has been done in almost every other country. * * * * *

With respect to Stanhope, I will take upon myself to send you, that is to say to our Englishman Luriottis, one of the letters of the honourable Colonel to myself; it is the only one which I have received from him addressed to me personally, since he departed for Greece on that journey, in the course of which, by his virtues and his good conduct, he has made the conquest of Philhellenic Germany and Switzerland, which have placed him at their head. This is the only one which he has addressed to me, but he is a constant correspondent of the Committee, whose agent he is; and scarcely is there a letter from him in which there is not a word on me in the same sense as this. I have seen three letters from him of later date, and written from Greece itself, and I have had the good fortune to see that they are much more encouraging. "*But you are partial in his favour,*" you will say. I confess it: but how? It is not because he has become my friend that I entertain this opinion of him, but because, in consequence of the good opinion which I saw that every body entertained of him, I resolved to make a friend of him, and to open for him the door which I am compelled to keep closed against the crowd; which would otherwise invade the few moments which I may yet pass upon earth.

Well! If, after having read this letter, you should happen to share with me the opinion which I cannot help entertaining of Stanhope, and to wish me to entertain a good opinion of yourself, make yourself the proposition, my Luriottis, of replacing the name of Stanhope where it was before.

Unfortunately, if he were the contrary of what every body knows him to be, you would risk very little by acceding to this proposition, for I have very little hope that he can remain in Greece. Being one of ten children, who are all living, the moderate fortune which his

virtue has permitted him to make in India, would be insufficient for his maintenance without his pay of a Colonel, and it has been just signified, that if, for what he had done or had wished to do for the cause of the Greeks, the Holy Alliance should happen to require his deprivation, he would not fail to be deprived of his rank, in order to preserve the promised neutrality.* Now, it is certain, that it is some time since Stanhope's elder brother wrote him a pressing letter; so that every day one of the things which I fear most is to see him in my arms.

For the rest, do with respect to him what you think proper; you will not have the least resentment to fear on his part, for he is incapable of it.

* * * * * * * * *

Ever your affectionate father,

JEREMY BENTHAM.

No. 39.

From Captain Trelawny to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, April 28th, 1824.

My dear Colonel,

WITH all my anxiety I could not get here before the third day. It was the second, after having crossed the first great torrent, that I met some soldiers from Missolonghi. I had let them all pass me, ere I had resolution enough to inquire the news from Missolonghi. I then rode back and demanded of a straggler the news. I heard nothing more than—Lord Byron is dead,—and I proceeded on in gloomy silence. With all his faults I loved him truly; he is connected with every event of the most interesting years of my wandering life: his every day companion,—we lived in ships, boats, and in houses together,—we had no secrets,—no reserve, and, though we often differed in opinion, never quarrelled. If it gave me pain witnessing his frailties, he only wanted a little excitement to awaken and put forth *virtues* that redeemed them all. He was an only child,—early an orphan,—the world adopted him and spoilt him,—his conceptions were so noble when his best elements were aroused, that we, his

friends, considered it pure inspiration. He was violent and capricious. In one of his moments of frailty, two years back, he could think of nothing which could give him so much pleasure as saving money, and he talked of nothing but its accumulation, and the power and respect it would be the means of giving him; and so much did he indulge in this contemptible vice, that we, his friends, began to fear it would become his leading passion; however, as in all his other passions, he indulged it to satiety, and then grew weary. I was absent from him in Rome when he wrote me from Genoa, and said, "Trelawny, you must have heard I am going to Greece, why do you "not come to me? I can do nothing without you, and am exceedingly "anxious to see you; pray come, for I am at last determined to go to "Greece, it is the only place I was ever contented in. I am serious, "and did not write before, as I might have given you a journey for "nothing: they all say I can be of use to Greece; I do not know "how, nor do they; but, at all events, let's go." I who had long despaired of getting him out of Italy, to which he had become attached from habit, indolence, and strong ties; I lost no time; every thing was hurried on, and, from the moment he left Genoa, though twice driven back, his ruling passion became ambition of a name, or rather by one great effort to wipe out the memory of those deeds, which his enemies had begun to rather freely descant on in the public prints, and to make his name as great in glorious acts, as it already was by his writings.

He wrote a song the other day on his birth-day, his thirty-sixth year, strongly exemplifying this.—It is the most beautiful and touching of all his songs, for he was not very happy at composing them. It is here amongst his papers.

"If thou regret thy youth, *why live?*
The land of honourable death,
Is here. Up to the field and give
Away thy breath!
Awake! *not* Greece, *she* is awake!
Awake! *my* spirit.

He died on the 19th April, at six o'clock at night; the two last days he was altogether insensible, and died so, apparently without pain. From the first moment of his illness, he expressed on this, as on all former occasions, his *dread* of pain and fearlessness of death.

He talked chiefly of Ada, both in his sensible and insensible state. He had much to say, and many directions to leave, as was manifest from his calling Fletcher, Tita, Gamba, Parry, to his bed-side; his lips moved, but he could articulate nothing distinctly. "Ada—my sister—wife—say—do you understand my directions," said he, to Fletcher. After muttering thus for half an hour, about—"Say this to Ada,"—"this to my sister,"—wringing his hands. "Not a word, my Lord," said Fletcher.—"That's a pity," said he, "for 'tis now too late,—for I shall die or go *mad*." He then raved, said—"I will not live a madman, for I can destroy myself." I know the reason of this fear he had of losing his senses; he had lately, on his voyage from Italy, read, with deep interest, Swift's life, and was always talking to me of his horrible fate. Byron's malady was a rheumatic fever; was brought on by getting wet after violent perspiration from hard riding, and neglecting to change his clothes. Its commencement was trifling. On the 10th he was taken ill; his doctors urged him to be bled, but this was one of his greatest prejudices,—he abhorred bleeding. Medicine was not efficient; the fever gained rapid ground, and on the third day the blood showed a tendency to mount to his head; he then submitted to bleeding, but it proved too late; it had already affected his brain, and this caused his death. Had he submitted to bleeding on its first appearance, he would have assuredly recovered in a few days. On opening him, a *great* quantity of blood was found in the head and brain; the latter, his brain, the doctor says, was a third greater in quantity than is usually found, weighing four pounds. His heart is likewise strikingly large, but performed its functions feebly, and was very exhausted; his liver much too small, which was the reason of that deficiency of bile, which necessitated him to continually stimulate his stomach by medicine. His body was in a perfect state of health and soundness. They say his only malady was a strong tendency of the blood to mount to the head, and weakness of the vessels there; that he could not, for this reason, have lived more than six or seven years more. I do not exactly understand this; but the doctor is going to write me a medical account of his illness, death, and state of his body.

His remains are preparing to send by way of Zante to England, he having left no directions on this head. I shall ever regret I was not with him when he gave up his mortality.

Your pardon, Stanhope, that I have turned aside from the great cause in which I am embarked: but this is no private grief: the

world has lost its greatest man, I my best friend, and that must be my excuse for having filled a letter with this one subject. To-morrow, for Mavrocordato has delayed my courier till his letters are ready, I will return to duty.

Yours, very sincerely,

EDWARD TRELAWNY.

No. 40.

From Captain Trelawny to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, April 28th, 1824.

Dear Stanhope,

YOUR impatient spirit will ill brook my delay, but I am at the fountain head of procrastination. The pestilential fever of these torpid waters seems to have infected every thing; the atmosphere is as dense as a November in London, and it is infected by reptiles;—every thing is transacted, not under the rose, but under the mud;—imbecile councils,—intriguing people,—greedy soldiers, and factious captains, are the beings I have to deal with in this Ionian sand (or rather slime) isthmus, cut off, as it most wisely is (as we prune an unsightly scion from a beautiful tree) from classic Greece. But enough of episodes.

There have been meetings and orations enough to settle all the affairs of Greece, if talking would do it, and all that is yet settled is, that the great body of captains, or generals, as they designate themselves, will not attend the congress; however, they are to nominate representatives, with full power. Anagnosti Cariacci and Maceru have likewise promised to attend; and they have promised to nominate the deputies to-morrow, two in number, and these four, with our Salona envoy, will depart for Salona on the 29th. I have so clearly pointed out to Mavrocordato the advantage of his attending in person the congress, and through your good offices to effect a reconciliation with Odysseus, that he has pledged himself to accompany me to Salona in three or four days; for I have told him what we thought of that general, without reserve, and I see he thinks as I do, that he will be obliged to return to Hydra, that is, if they will receive him, except he is aided by the muscular arm of Odysseus.

Mavrocordato and his friends wish me to mention to you about the Suliots, their pay, and the difficulties he is placed in with them. I enclose papers they have written me. Gamba says he can do nothing. However, you are as bold as you are independent, and your opinion will be of value.

I have been employed in arranging the affairs of my lost friend, sealing papers, and his body is in spirits, and Gamba and his household will depart in two or three days for Zante, and thence to England.

Every one here, I mean the English artificers and brigade, now wish to join Odysseus, or, at least, leave this hole. I know you will say I have seduced them. I like the brigade corps. The Committee stores are most useful.

Oblige me by letting Finlay read these letters. I have not time to write him now.

TRELAWNY.

No. 41.

From Mavrocordato to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, 15-27 Avril, 1824.

Monsieur le Colonel,

M. DE TRELAWNY m'a exactement remis votre lettre du 19. Je sens très vivement la perte qui vous afflige, et qui s'est sans doute accru par celle d'un ami que nous ne saurons jamais assez pleurer.

Cette malheureuse circonstance à jusques à présent retardé mon départ pour Salona. Je tâche d'arranger le plutôt possible les affaires qui exigent ma présence ici, pour venir vous rejoindre. Mon désir est de m'entendre surtout avec le Général Ulysse et avec vous sur ce qui regarde les affaires générales de la Grèce.

M. de Trelawny vous fera parvenir la traduction d'un mémoire qui nous fut présenté par le conseil provincial et par la commune de cette ville. Vous savez tout ce qui s'est passé avec les Suliotes. Vous connaissez aussi l'état du pays; il ne vous reste a connaitre que les Suliotes sont dans la ville d'Anatolico, d'où ils ne sortiront pas bien sûrement sans avoir reçu leur solde pour les deux mois passés. En supposant même que les heritiers de Milord ne voudraient pas recon-

naitre cet engagement, je ne vois aucun autre moyen que celui de tirer cette somme sur nos députés, qui la rembourseront aux heritiers de Milord. J'espère que votre opinion sera parfaitement d'accord avec la notre.

J'écris peu de mots au Général Ulysse en me reservant de lui écrire plus en detail demain. Vous pouvez mieux que personne le persuader que la seule manière d'immortaliser son nom est celle de suivre le sentier de l'honneur, et du vrai patriotisme.

Vuiellez bien agréer, Monsieur le Colonel, l'assurance de mon devouement, et d'une consideration la plus distinguée.

A. MAVROCORDATO.

A Monsieur,
M. le très honorable Col. L. Stanhope, &c. &c.
à Salona.

TRANSLATION.

Missolonghi, 15-27 April, 1824.

Colonel,

MR. TRELAWNY has punctually delivered to me your letter of the 19th inst. I feel most deeply the loss which afflicts you, and which will undoubtedly be increased by that of a friend whom we shall never be able sufficiently to lament.

This unfortunate occurrence has hitherto retarded my departure for Salona; but I am endeavouring to arrange, as soon as possible, the affairs which require my presence here, in order to rejoin you there. My particular desire is to come to an understanding with General Odysseus and yourself on the general affairs of Greece.

Mr. Trelawny will transmit to you the translation of a memorial presented to us by the Provincial Council, and by the commonalty of this town. You know all that has occurred with respect to the Suliots; you are also acquainted with the state of the country; it only remains to inform you that the Suliots are in the town of Anatolico, from whence they certainly will not depart without receiving their pay for the two last months. Supposing that his Lordship's heirs should refuse to recognise his engagement, I see no other means than to draw for this sum upon our deputies, who will repay it to his Lordship's heirs. I hope that your opinion will be perfectly in unison with mine.

I write a few words to General Ulysses, reserving myself to write

to him more in detail to-morrow. You can, better than any body, persuade him that the only way to immortalize his name is to pursue the path of honour and true patriotism.

Receive, Colonel, the assurance of my devotion, and of the most distinguished consideration.

A. MAVROCORDATO.

To the Hon. Col. Stanhope, &c. &c.
at Salona.

No. 42.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

From the Authorities of Missolonghi.

Missolonghi, 11th April, 1824.

Gentlemen,

THE wants of Greece, and particularly of these parts are known to every one. Lord Noel Byron, on his arrival here, promised to the government to pay a monthly salary to the Suliots during all the time of the war. He, besides, promised to pay five hundred soldiers more, but these only for three months. In consequence of these generous offers from his Lordship, the government engaged the said number of men since the beginning of January, at the rate of 30 piastres the Suliots, and 20 the others, with some larger allowances for the officers. This salary was to be paid to these 500 men at the end of the three months.

According to this engagement, and on the request of the Suliots, his Lordship advanced to the Suliots, on the 9th of February, the January's pay in 1544 Spanish dollars. They have now to receive the pay of the next two months till the end of March; and the other five hundred men to be paid for three months.

We are not ignorant that his Lordship was disgusted with the conduct of the Suliots in February; but the above-mentioned engagement was already taken, and the government was bound to fulfil it by its documents.

Sudden death having unfortunately deprived us of his person and assistance, we present to you the account of the said engagement down to the end of March; which is as follows:

Two months' pay for the Suliots	$3088
Three months' pay for 500 men	3000
Thirty officers, at 5 $ each	450
Two generals, at 40 $	240
Spanish dollars	$6778

...s request seems to us just, as the government, conscious as it was of its poverty, would never have engaged itself to pay salaries to soldiers in this way, and to put itself under this great inconvenience.

You, gentlemen, are requested particularly to examine this business, and to be pleased to order the payment of this sum.

We have the honour, &c. &c.

The Counsellors of the Government.

SANO GALANI,
GIOVANNI TRIOUPI,
TAZZI MAGINA,
GEORGIO ENIAN.

The Ephores of Missolonghi.

APOSTOLI CAPSALI,
SERGIO PAPASOGLU,
GEORGIO FARANDO,
ANASTASIO VALSAMACHI.

No. 43.

From Captain Trelawny to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, April 28th, 1824.

Dear Stanhope,

LETTERS from Zante inform us of the arrival there of Mr. Blaquiere, in the ship Florida, having made an extraordinary quick passage. He has brought out in specie four hundred thousand pounds sterling, consigned to the house of Barff. I am sorry for Greece, that neither you nor * * * are in the commission. I hear nothing of * * *, and conclude, if he is coming, that he has some portion of the loan for some particular service; bringing out ships with regulars, &c. but to-morrow we shall hear further from Zante, and your letter will, I conclude, enlighten you. Blaquiere is going straight to the Morea. I know not if he will land here; if he does, I will come on with him to Salona. Do, for God's sake! however, see Gordon and Blaquiere; and now Lord Byron is no more, some one must be for the time added to the commission, certainly you or * * *, or things will not go well. Advise Odysseus what he had

best do. The government will be now at once effective, and sweep every obstacle before its golden torrent. The past must be wiped out: no bickerings of what has been done, but what is to be done. I will write a note to Blaquiere to see you as soon as possible. I shall certainly be at Salona in a few days, most anxious to have your opinion and advice on this new state of things.

Believe me, dear Colonel,

Yours, very truly,

EDWARD TRELAWNY.

P.S. Where is Humphreys? Let him attend on Gordon. I still hope * * * will come out with Gordon.

I think Byron's name was the great means of getting the loan. A Mr. Marshall, with £8000 per annum, was as far as Corfu, and turned back on hearing of Lord B.'s death. I hear nothing of Gordon. You are to act as deputy till his arrival, and, of course, will fill up the vacancy of Byron. They talk now openly of a king; foreign they say; I mean Mavrocordato says, that he knows all the Primates of the Morea are for it, and Conduriotti decidedly. This is the worst news I have heard; but I think the feeling of our country is against it, and I hope you will make them speak out, and try the voice of the people. The people are never consulted. I know the army and people are against a *king in toto*.

I want Blaquiere to meet you at Salona, and go to Argos to meet Conduriotti. If the elections were carried on as at Athens, in the other parts of Greece, there would be no fear of legitimacy.

No. 44.

From Captain Trelawny to Colonel Stanhope.

Missolonghi, April 29th, 1824.

Dear Stanhope,

* * * * * *, I fear me, is not coming. The greatest man in the world has resigned his mortality in favour of this sublime cause; for had he remained in the quiet life I urged him to renounce in Italy, he had lived. I call on you, in the name of Greece, to do all you can to fill his place. I say you can do the greatest service

to the cause, and you must not leave us: you are public property, and must sacrifice all private duties and ties! I am a poor nameless individual; yet I feel I am of importance, for I have done good, as can every honest and independent man, however employed. I have ties, duties, and inclinations, which call on me from other countries; but I turn a deaf ear to them all, till awakened Greece is free. I am sick at heart that I have lost the friend and companion of many years, for I find that he had written me many letters, but both his letters and my letters never reached their destination: such is the villanous short-sighted system of the policy of these people, for "murder will out." Byron, had I met him, instead of sending Finlay, would have been at Salona now. His name was the means chiefly of raising the loan in England. Thousands of people were flocking here: some had arrived as far as Corfu, and hearing of his death, confessed they came out to devote their fortunes, not to the Greeks or interest in the cause, but to the noble poet; and the pilgrim of eternity having departed, they turned back. Every one says, Gamba and all, that neither Byron, nor any one else, has given the Committee's stores to Mavrocordato. I have ascertained that you are legally and indisputably now in full possession and full power. *Hodges and Gill will not stay here. All the English wish to be off.

Do, my dear sir, take some prompt and decisive steps. I will, if you like, execute them. You know the wants of Eastern Greece. Could you not consign some portion of these stores to that part, on condition of the Greek government's approval? Divide the artillery brigade in two; for it is in force two brigades. I speak my sentiments fearlessly to all, so you will not object to my frankness.

Yours, ever sincerely,

TRELAWNY.

No. 45.

From Mavrocordato to Col. Stanhope.

Missolonghi, le 1er Mai, 1824.

Monsieur le Colonel,

Messieurs Conte Cesare Logothetti et Samuel Barff, ainsi que M. Blaquière m'ont de nouveau envoyé des lettres pour vous que je me suis empressé de remettre à M. de Trélawny. M. Blaquière

m'écrit que dans le cas que vous ne pourriez pas vous rendre près du gouvernement, il croit du moins nécessaire que vous vous rendiez à Zante. Je crois que vous vous déciderez plutôt à vous rendre près du gouvernement, où votre présence pourra être de la plus grande utilité. En tout cas, la décision ne peut être mieux remise qu'à vos sentimens si bien connus pour le bien de la Grèce.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec le plus parfait dévouement,

Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

A. MAVROCORDATO.

A Monsieur,

Monsieur l'honorable Col. L. Stanhope, &c. &c.

Salona.

TRANSLATION.

Missolonghi, 1st May, 1824.

Colonel,

Count Cæsar Logotheti and M. Samuel Barff, as also Mr. Blaquiere, have again transmitted to me letters for you, which I have hastened to deliver to Mr. Trelawny. Mr. Blaquiere writes to me, that in case you are not able to proceed to the seat of government, he thinks it, at all events, necessary that you should proceed to Zante. I am of opinion that you will decide rather on proceeding to the seat of government, where your presence will be of the greatest service. In any case, the decision cannot be better referred than to your well known sentiments for the good of Greece.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect devotion,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

A. MAVROCORDATO.

To the Hon. Col. L. Stanhope, &c. &c.

at Salona.

No. 46.

From the Deputy-Adjutant-General to Col. Stanhope.

Horse-Guards, 19th March, 1824.

Sir,

I HAVE the Commander-in-Chief's commands to acquaint you that His Majesty has been pleased to cancel the leave of absence

granted to you on the 30th of September last; and I am therefore to express His Royal Highness's desire that you do *forthwith* repair to Corfu and report yourself to Lieut.-General Sir F. Adam, from whom you will receive His Majesty's further commands as to your return to England. I am further commanded by His Royal Highness, to acquaint you that any neglect or delay on your part in obeying this order, or such as you may receive from Sir F. Adam, will be visited with His Majesty's highest displeasure.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. MACDONALD,
Deputy-Adjutant-General.

To the Hon. Leicester Stanhope.

No. 47.

From Mavrocordato to Colonel Stanhope.

"Mon cher Monsieur le Colonel,

J'AI tardé à répondre à votre dernière lettre de Salona, parceque je ne savais pas si ma réponse devait être addressée à Argos ou à Zante.

Vous aurez déjà appris tout ce que nous souffrons de la présence des Souliotes dans ces villes, qu'ils sont décidés de ne pas quitter avant d'avoir reçu les arrières de leur solde. J'ai fait et je ne manquerai pas de faire mon possible pour empêcher des désordres qui amèneraient la ruine totale de cette partie essentielle de la Grèce, mais mes efforts finiront par être impuissants bientôt, si le gouvernement n'arrive pas à tems à mon secours.

Pour ce que vous me dites dans votre lettre relativement au laboratoire, il n'y a point de doute que je ne négligerai jamais mes devoirs, mais vous n'ignorez pas, M. le Colonel, que je n'ai aucune liste des objets qui en font partie; ainsi ma résponsabilité est bornée à la protection dûe à cet établissement, dont le directeur doit répondre du reste.

Vous saurez déjà que l'assemblée de Salone s'est dissoute, après avoir fini ses opérations d'un accord commun. Plusieurs des représentans de cette partie se sont déjà acheminés vers le siège du gouvernement, le reste s'y rendra bientôt.

Vous verrez dans le No. 36 des Chroniques Grecques une lettre que j'ai cru devoir adresser à M. Praides, pour la faire inserer dans cette

feuille; j'espère que vous approuverez les sentimens qui me l'ont dictée.

Veuillez bien agréer l'assurance de mon estime et de la considération très distinguée, avec la quelle j'ai l'honneur d'être

Monsieur le Colonel,

Votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur,

A. MAVROCORDATO.

A l'Honorable M. le Colonel Stanhope, &c. &c. Zante.

(TRANSLATION.)

My dear Colonel,

I HAVE delayed answering your last letter from Salona, because I knew not whether my answer should be addressed to Argos or to Zante.

You will already have learned all that we suffer from the presence of the Suliots in these towns, which they have determined not to quit before they receive the arrears of their pay. I have done, and I shall not fail to do, all that lies in my power to prevent those disorders which would end in the total ruin of this essential part of Greece, but my exertions will soon become powerless, if the government does not come timely to our assistance.

With respect to what you say in your letter relative to the laboratory, I certainly shall never neglect my duties; but you are not ignorant, Colonel, that I have no list of the objects which form a part of it; so that my responsibility is limited to the protection due to that establishment, and the director must answer for the rest.

You will already know that the Assembly of Salona has dissolved itself, after having completed its operations with unanimity; and several of the representatives of this part have already set off for the seat of government, and the rest will soon proceed thither.

You will see in No. 36 of the Greek Chronicle a letter, which I have thought it my duty to address to M. Praïdes, to be inserted in that journal; and I hope that you will approve of the sentiments which have dictated it.

Receive the assurance of my esteem and of the most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honour to be,

Colonel,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

A. MAVROCORDATO.

To the Hon. Col. Stanhope, &c. &c. at Zante.

No. 48.

From Mavrocordato to Captain Blaquiere.

Missolonghi, le 10-22 Mai, 1824.

Mon très cher ami,

Vous trouverez ci-inclus les extraits d'une lettre de Yousouf Pacha, interceptée, et d'une autre que le Général Scaltza vient de m'adresser. Vous y verrez l'imminence du danger si le plan de l'ennemi n'est pas paralysé, et je ne vois pas d'autre expédient que celui de faire sortir le plutôt possible notre flotte à la rencontre de celle qui vient de l'Egypte: celle-ci pourra être d'autant plus facilement attaquée avec avantage, qu'elle aura à protéger plus de deux cents transports. L'expedition maritime une fois paralysé, il n'y a plus rien à craindre des expéditions du côté de terre, et tout le plan de campagne de l'ennemi est renversé; mais pour faire sortir notre flotte, il faudra de l'argent: le donnera-t-on? Qu'on le garde pour une meilleure occasion. Le Général Scaltza demande du secours; comment les lui envoyer? Puis-je décider les Souliotes? Ah! si je l'avais pu, ils ne seraient pas dans ces deux malheureuses villes à exiger ce que nous ne pouvons pas leur procurer, et à menacer d'une destruction totale le peu qui reste de la Grèce Occidentale; mais que m'importe que ces deux villes, qui ont deja deux fois servi de boulevard au Péloponnèse, à toute la Grèce même, tombent plutôt sous les coups des Souliotes que sous ceux du Pacha de Scoudra? C'est tout à fait la même chose.

On demande de tout côté des munitions, et je n'ai pas même mille livres de plomb. Nous vous devons une reconnaissance infinie de la poudre que vous nous avez procurée moyennant votre garantie; sans cela, nous en aurions également manqué. Je ne sais quelles difficultés à-t-on voulu élever encore aujourd'hui sur l'emploi de l'argent destiné à la réparation des fortifications, et remis par M. le Comte Gamba aux soins d'une commission. Cet argent est, dit-on, du Comité, et d'après un ordre de M. le Colonel Stanhope, ne devrait pas être employé jusqu'à l'arrivé de M. Gordon. Je n'ai pas encore eu le tems de me bien informer; mais ce serait bien extraordinare, puisque je crois être sur que cet argent appartient à Milord, et que c'est de lui même qu'il fut destiné à cet effet. Du reste, M. le Colonel ne m'en dit rien dans sa lettre, dont je vous envoye copie, et sur laquelle

vous me permettrez sans doute de vous faire quelques observations, que je me reserve de lui faire aussi dans une reponse, qui lui sera addressée à Londres, puisque on m'a assuré, qu'il a du quitter Zante depuis avant hier.

M. le Colonel m'invite à remettre à M. Trelawny trois canons et un obus, le seul existant ici, avec des munitions necessaires, pour le Général Ulysse. Je prevois bien des difficultés que je rencontrerai de la part du peuple; qui voyant cette ville menacée par terre et par mer, et connaissant le grand besoin qu'il y à des canons, et surtout, le manque presque total de munitions, ne verra pas sans doute avec indifference, tous ces objets emportés d'ici, tandis qu'on avait déjà pensé de placer ces mêmes canons, en cas de besoin, à Procopanistos, et sur les batteries des ailes. Je ferai cependant tout ce que je pourrai pour prevenir une tumulte de sa part, mais M. Trelawny a voulu aussi emporter d'abord toute la brigade de l'artillerie, en y engageant les officiers et soldats à mon insçu, ce qui m'ayant obligé à rappeler ces braves à leur devoir, il est venu alors me demander la permission de prendre avec lui une partie de la brigade. Ce serait diviser inutilement un corps, qui, au lieu d'être ainsi affoibli devait être au contraire augmenté, afin de servir au but pour lequel il fut créé.

Je passe au dernier paragraphe, principal objet, à ce que je crois, de la lettre de M. le Colonel. Je n'ai rien à m'approprier de tout ce qu'il écrit. S'il est attaché à notre constitution, je crois que celui qui se glorifie d'avoir contribué à sa confection doit l'être beaucoup plus que tout autre. Je sais, (et j'ai même tous les documens entre mes mains) que M. Negri avait addressé, il y a plus de 18 mois, des circulaires en faveur d'un gouvernement monarchique, dont l'ex-roi de Vestphalie Jerome devait être le chef, et je sais aussi, que je fus le premier à combattre son opinion. Serait-ce M. Negri le *bad man* de M. le Colonel Stanhope? Je sais positivement aussi, que sous l'ombre de la constitution, plusieurs Capitaines font tout ce que les plus grands despotes du monde ne feraient peut être pas: qu'ils cassent les bras et les jambes, et laissent dans cet état des plus affreuses douleurs mourir des innocens, qu'ils tuent, qu'ils pendent, qu'ils font perir des hommes sans jugement préalable, qu'ils se permettent des vexations de toute sorte, qu'ils se revoltent, qu'ils trahissent même la Patrie. Seraient-ils les *good men* de M. de Colonel? C'est à ces derniers que je me suis toujours opposé au peril même de ma vie; mais j'ai toujours respecté et soutenu la constitution, la constitution forte et agissante,

et M. le Colonel ne paraît courir qu'après son ombre. Tout ce que je vous dis, cher ami, je n'hesiterai de le dire devant tout le monde.

M. Trelawny croit necessaire que vous alliez à Hydra, et je crois plus necessaire d'y envoyer de l'argent pour que la flotte sorte immédiatement. Mon opinion est, que vous devrez ou rester à Zante jusqu'à l'arrivé de M. Gordon, ou passer ici et vous rendre près du gouvernement. Je viens d'apprendre que M. Trelawny est tout en rage contre moi, peut être à cause de la brigade. Je me moque bien de sa rage; cette conduite de ces messieurs, est vraiment digne de l'amour de la liberté dont ils veulent se glorifier. Y-a-t-il de despotisme plus cruel que celui d'un étranger qui, sans aucun droit, veut commander sans avoir aucun égard aux loix existantes? Mais, mon Dieu! le premier venu croit-il donc qu'il peut nous fouler aux pieds, ou nous croit-on capables de nous laisser mener par le nez par le premier intriguant? Avons nous sécoué le joug Ottoman, pour succomber à celui d'un autre? Ah que non! On a dit que j'ai vendu la Grèce à l'Angleterre. La Grèce existe, et ceux qui ont été porteurs de mes lettres en Angleterre, sauront dire ce qu'elles contenaient, et si j'ai vendu ma patrie. Je crois lui avoir rendu des services; c'etait mon devoir. On dit à present, que je veux un despote; non, c'est justement parceque je n'en veux aucun, que l'on m'accuse. Je veux que les loix règnent et qu'elles ne soient pas à la discretion d'une centaine de despotes qui les foulent aux pieds. J'ai toujours donné, et je suis encore le premier à donner, l'exemple de l'obeissance; mais s'il est destiné que la Grèce tombe aux pieds d'un despotisme militaire, d'un Hydra, pas à sept, mais à cent têtes, je ne serai ni l'instrument aveugle, ni le serviteur très humble de ces nouveaux tyrans. Adieu, cher ami, j'espere vous voir bientôt, faites tout ce que vous pouvez pour secourir ma malheureuse patrie dans ces momens critiques; faites sortir la flotte, et utilisez, s'il est possible, le corps des Souliotes, qui non seulement sont inutiles ici, mais nous menacent encore d'une guerre intestine. Agréez l'assurance de mon devouement. Vous pourrez faire l'usage que vous croyez à propos de ma lettre.

A. MAVROCORDATO.

(TRANSLATION.)

Missolonghi, 10-22 May, 1824.

My very dear Friend,

You will find enclosed extracts from an intercepted letter of Yousouf Pacha, and from another which General Scaltza has just

addressed to me. You will there see the imminence of the danger if the plan of the enemy is not paralyzed, and I see no other expedient than the fitting out our fleet as speedily as possible to meet that of Egypt, which may be attacked with so much the more advantage, as it will have to protect more than two hundred transports. The naval expedition once paralyzed, there will be no longer any thing to fear from the land-expeditions, and the whole of the enemy's plan for the campaign will be overthrown. But to fit out the fleet money will be wanting: will it be granted? Let it be reserved for a better occasion. General Scaltza asks assistance: how is it to be sent to him? Can I determine the Suliots? Ah! could I have done so, they should not now have been in these unfortunate towns, exacting what we cannot procure them, and threatening the little that remains of Western Greece with total destruction. But what matters it to me whether these two towns, which have already twice served as bulwarks to the Peloponnesus, and even to the whole of Greece, fall under the vengeance of the Suliots or of the Pacha of Scoudra? It is all one.

Ammunition is demanded on all sides, and I have not even a thousand pounds of lead. We owe you an infinite deal of gratitude for the powder which you have procured for us by means of your guarantee. Without that, we should have been equally in want of it also. I know not what difficulties it has been wished even now to raise, with respect to the employment of the money destined for the repairs of the fortifications, and placed by Count Gamba in the charge of a commission. This money, they say, belongs to the Committee, and, in pursuance of an order of Col. Stanhope, cannot be made use of until the arrival of Mr. Gordon. I have not yet had time to inform myself well upon the subject; but this would be very extraordinary, as I think I am sure that this money belongs to his Lordship, and that it was by himself that it was destined to that purpose. Moreover, the Colonel says nothing to me about it in his letter, of which I send you a copy, and on which you will undoubtedly permit me to make some observations to you, which I reserve to myself to make also to him, in an answer which will be addressed to him in London, as I am assured that he was to quit Zante the day before yesterday.

The Colonel desires me to deliver to Mr. Trelawny three cannons and a howitzer, the only one in the place, together with the necessary ammunition, for General Ulysses. I foresee that I shall meet with many difficulties on the part of the people, who seeing this town

threatened by land and sea, and knowing the great need that there is of cannon, and the almost total want of ammunition, will not undoubtedly see with indifference all these objects carried away from hence, while it was already in agitation to place these cannon at Procopanistos, and on the batteries of the wings. I will, nevertheless, do all in my power to prevent a tumult on their part; but Mr. Trelawny has also wished to carry off, in the first place, the whole brigade of artillery, by engaging the officers and soldiers to it unknown to me; which having obliged me to recall these brave men to their duty, he has since come to ask my permission to take with him a part of the brigade. This would be uselessly to divide a corps which, instead of being thus weakened, ought, on the contrary, to be increased, in order to fulfil the object for which it was created.

I pass on to the last paragraph, the principal object, as I believe, of the letter of the Colonel; I have nothing to appropriate to myself of all that he writes. If he is attached to our constitution, I think that he whose boast it is to have contributed to its formation, ought to be much more so than any other. I know (and I have even all the documents in my hands), that M. Negri addressed, more than eighteen months ago, circulars in favour of a monarchical government, of which the ex-King of Westphalia, Jerome, was to be the head, and I also know that I was the first to combat his opinion. Should this M. Negri be the *bad man* of Colonel Stanhope? I know positively also, that, under the shadow of the constitution, several Captains do that which the greatest despots in the world would not, perhaps, do: that they break legs and arms, and leave in this state of the most dreadful torture innocent men to perish; that they kill, that they hang, that they destroy men without previous trial; that they allow themselves all sorts of vexations; that they revolt; that they even betray their country. Should these be the Colonel's *good men*? These latter I have always opposed, even at the peril of my life; but I have always respected and maintained the constitution, the constitution in its strength and activity, and the Colonel appears only to be running after its shadow. All that I say to you, my dear friend, I will not hesitate to say before the whole world.

Mr. Trelawny thinks it necessary that you should go to Hydra, and I think it more necessary to send money thither, that the fleet may be immediately fitted out. My opinion is, that you should either remain at Zante until the arrival of Mr. Gordon, or come hither and proceed to the seat of government. I have just learned that Mr.

Trelawny is quite enraged against me, perhaps on account of the brigade. I laugh at his rage. This conduct, on the part of these gentlemen, is well worthy of the love of liberty of which they wish to make their boast. Can there be a more cruel despotism than that of a foreigner, who, without any right whatever, wishes to command, without the least regard to the existing laws? My God! does the first comer think then that he can tread us under his feet, or are we thought capable of being led by the nose by the first intriguer? Have we shaken off the Ottoman yoke, only to fall beneath another? Oh, no! It has been said that I have sold Greece to England. Greece still exists, and those who were the bearers of my letters to England know well what they contained, and whether I have sold my country. I believe that I have been of service to her; it was my duty. It is now said that I wish for a despot; no, it is just because I do not want one that I am accused. I wish that the laws may reign, and that they may not be at the discretion of a hundred despots who trample them under foot. I have always given, and I am still the first to give, an example of obedience; but if Greece is fated to fall at the feet of a military despotism, of a hydra, not with seven, but with a hundred heads, I will neither be the blind instrument, nor the very humble servant of these new tyrants. Adieu, my dear friend; I hope soon to see you; do all that you can to assist my unhappy country in this critical moment; provide for the fitting out of the fleet, and, if possible, make useful the corps of Suliots, who are not only useless here, but who even menace us with an intestine war. Accept the assurance of my devotion. You may make whatever use you may think proper of my letter.

A. MAVROCORDATO.

No. 49.

Copia del Paragrafo di Lettera scritta li 3 *Maggio*, 1824, *S. V. dal Sr. Anagnosti Papastatopulo, da Pirgos, al Sr. Giorgio Zarifopulo, in Zante.*

Eccovi le notizie oggi ricevute. La famiglia Giatraco con quella di Petrombei e communemente tutti li Mistrioti si sono uniti con legami, scritti, e giuramenti, che si sono resi tutti in un' anima. In

Caritena li Sigri. Deligiani, Colocotroni, e Cogliopulo, dopo essere stati per alquanto tempo discordi, sono stati obbligati dalla propria loro provincia, e si sono uniti fermamente, ed indissolubilmente. Così che Mistrà cioê li Giatraco, Sparta, Caritena, Arcadia, Nissi, Andrussa, Calamata, Milachica, Cuyzucmani, e diverse altre provincie si sono di nuovo strettamente unite. Questa parziale unione del Peloponeso è il precursore della pace generale, perche uniti tutti questi, e coll' andata del Generale Nichita in Argos, dove trattô col nobilissimo Sr. Giorgio Conduriotti, li quali scrissero concordemente alli capi che trovansi in Caritena, per andare in Argos e definire la pace, che deve certamente portare la felicita della Grecia. Perciô dunque quelli che trovaransi in Caritena, marciarono il primo di Maggio per Tripolizza, da ove sarà spedito il Generale Cogliopulo in Argos, e poscia andranno li rimanenti per unirsi con gli altri di varie provincie onde trattare la convenzione. Abbiamo ferme speranze che in pochissimi giorni rilucerà nella Grecia la pace generale, essendosi rese note le operazioni d' ambe le parti, da cui si conoscono le conseguenze delle discordie.

(TRANSLATION.)

Extract from a Letter, written on the 3d May, 1824, O. S. by M. Anagnosti Papastatopulo, at Pyrgos, to M. George Zarifopulo, at Zante.

The following is the intelligence received this day. The family of Giatraco, with that of Petrombey, and nearly all the Mistriotti, have united themselves with ties, covenants, and oaths, that they shall live in unanimity. In Caritena, Deligiani, Colocotroni, and Cogliopulo, after having been at discord for some time, have been compelled, by their own province, to unite firmly and indissolubly. Thus Mistra, that is Giatraco, Sparta, Caritena, Arcadia, Nissi, Androssa, Calamata, Milachica, Cuchucmani, and several other provinces, have coalesced again in the firmest manner. This partial union of the Peloponnesus is the forerunner of a general peace; for these being united, and General Niketas having departed for Argos, where he negotiated with the noble George Conduriotti, who wrote amicably to the chiefs at Caritena, inviting them to repair to Argos and to conclude the peace; all this will necessarily ensure the happiness of Greece. Those who were at Caritena consequently marched, on the 1st of May, for Tripolitza, from whence General Cogliopulo will be

despatched to Argos, and the remainder will proceed to join the other chiefs of the different provinces, in order to negotiate the convention. We entertain firm hopes, that, in a few days, a general peace will be established throughout Greece. The acts of both parties being placed in a clear point of view, and all knowing what would be the consequence of discord.

No. 50.

From John Bowring, Esq. to Col. Stanhope.

Greek Committee-Room, Crown and Anchor,
7th February, 1824.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. M.P. *in the Chair.*

Resolved,

THAT Mr. Bowring be authorized to furnish Col. Stanhope with a credit for £100, to be applied to the furthering the establishment of presses and hospitals, referred to in his letter of the 23d December, [vide p. 56,] of which the Committee request him to furnish an account, and that Col. Stanhope be assured that the most detailed relation he can give, on all interesting matters, will be welcome to the Committee.

London, 13th February, 1824.

My dear Stanhope,

THE above is a resolution of the Committee in regard to your letter of the 23d December. They were much delighted with your letters. They think the establishment of posts should be left to the government. They will apply to the Quakers for medicines and blankets. The deputies have arrived, and we have the best auspices for a loan. We expect about £1500 from the country, which we shall employ in accordance with your directions. Two sets of surgical instruments are ordered. We have had letters from Parry, from Malta, and hope he is with you by this time. They were all well except Hunt, who was too ill to proceed, and is about to return to England.

This was the young man who went as surgeon, and is the son of "Examiner" Hunt.

4th March, 1824.

THE loan is now effected, and I send you the prospectus. The terms were much better than we could expect. It was wonderful to see how many offers were made of money: they amounted to two millions and a half. I send you some newspapers: you will see how they go on in the country by the provincial ones. Liverpool had a meeting of tories, whigs, and all parties, and Gladstone made a most favourable speech. They have already collected £450. We shall have about £2000 in hand from the country, which will be applied according to your directions. The loan bears a premium of 3 per cent. on the Stock Exchange.

March 5, 1824.

I HAVE now to inform you, my dear Stanhope, that, in addition to the former £100, the Committee have placed a further sum of £500 at your disposal, for which you may draw on Bowring & Co. I have made application to the Quakers, who will themselves write to you, and certainly comply with your wishes. We have about £1500 in hand, any part of which I shall cheerfully recommend to be placed at your disposal; and if you want funds, do you draw on my house, without reserve, to that extent. The Committee are exceedingly pleased with what you have done. Your letters give high satisfaction to every body, and now with this loan, which, we think, has been effected on very advantageous terms, we do not doubt the salvation of Greece, to which your efforts have so greatly contributed. I send you, per ship, all the newspapers, (a morning and evening,) and the first number of the Westminster Review.

Blaquiere will give you all details with respect to the state of things here; and believe me, most truly and gratefully,

Yours,

JOHN BOWRING.

No. 51.

From the Adjutant-General to Colonel Stanhope.

Horse-Guards, 1st July, 1824.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the Commander-in-Chief your letter of the 29th ultimo, reporting your arrival in this country from the Mediterranean; and am directed to acquaint you, in reply, that His Royal Highness fully approves of the course you have pursued in this case.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. TORRENS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Leicester Stanhope, Half-pay.

No. 52.

Greek Committee-Room, 17th July, 1824.

JOHN SMITH, Esq. M.P. *in the Chair.*

Colonel Stanhope's Report was read.

Resolved,

THAT the Honourable Colonel Stanhope is entitled to the most grateful thanks of the Committee, for the unwearied zeal, sound discretion, and extensive benevolence, manifested by him, while acting as their agent in Greece; and that the Committee anticipates great benefits to Greece from the exertions and suggestions which distinguished his visit to that country, and desires particularly to record and to communicate its high approbation of his efforts to promote harmony and a good understanding among the different leaders in Greece: a result greatly advanced by his conciliatory spirit and superiority to party-considerations.

JOHN BOWRING, *Hon. Sec.*

MUSTAPHA ALI.

MUSTAPHA ALI.

MUSTAPHA ALI, the youth whose portrait is given in the frontispiece, in illustration of his national costume, was brought to England by Colonel Stanhope, on his return from Greece. His life, though short, has been eventful, and his character is strongly illustrative, even at the early age of ten years, of that semi-barbarous state of morals and society which characterizes the half Europeanized Asiatics, who have for so many ages oppressed the south-eastern extremity of the most civilized portion of the globe.

The father of Mustapha was a Turk, who commanded a small district in the neighbourhood of Argos previously to the Greek revolution; at an early period of which,

he, together with his wife and the whole of his family, with the exception of this boy, fell victims to the fury of the enfranchised Greeks. Mustapha Ali alone escaped this dreadful scene of retributive vengeance, to encounter a course of life than which death itself is almost more desirable. Like a dog he prowled about naked for subsistence, and was kicked or fondled as caprice dictated, and constantly half-starved and destitute of a home. From Argos he followed in the suite of a traveller to Salona, where he again led a similar life to that which he had previously been subjected to. In the summer he laid up and down in the streets, and found refuge for the nights, during the winter, in an oven, which became his favourite dormitory. The menial slave of servants, he performed for them the dirty work which they loathed to undertake; and, though still naked and craving with hunger, the little Turk contrived to make himself agreeable to the Greeks by his good humour and his fun.

At this time, Captain Humphries, happening to pass by Salona, saw Ali, and took a liking to him. He clothed the little orphan, and took him into his suite, of which he quickly became the life and spirit. Released from the state of destitution in which he had been plunged, the gaiety of the boy became greater than

ever. Sometimes he rode on a mule at the top of the trunks, sometimes he walked for seven or eight hours together over the mountains; but whatever mode of travelling he chose to adopt he was always at the head of the cavalcade, singing, dancing, mimicking, and laughing at every thing and at every body.

When Colonel Stanhope was recalled by the British government, he offered to take charge of Ali, to which Captain Humphries consented with much reluctance. During his stay in the quarantine house at Zante, Ali became very partial to the little Turkish girl whom Lord Byron had adopted as a companion to his beloved Ada. On her restoration to her father, Ali was very sorrowful and disconsolate, and wept for her absence for many days. The same grief was felt on the departure of his former master for Argos; and, days after he was gone, Ali would burst into tears whenever he saw any thing that put him in mind of his protector: on one occasion in particular, when on board ship, he was seen in a retired place weeping bitterly over an embroidered handkerchief which had been given to him by Captain Humphries.

On his arrival in England Ali was dreadfully alarmed lest he should be slaughtered as soon as he had landed,

and was most anxious to have been allowed to remain on board. This request could not be complied with, and when, on his coming on shore, he was ordered to mount the stage coach, a kind of conveyance which he had never previously seen, with a precaution indispensable in the country he had so recently quitted, he seated himself on the top of one of his master's trunks and put his legs upon the other, nor could he be induced to quit his post, lest the property should be stolen. His notions of property are indeed far from precise, and he may well be pardoned for suspecting others of that propensity to plunder which formed so marked a feature in the character of those among whom his earliest years had been passed.

Ali now attends the Lancasterian School in the Borough Road, where he acquits himself so well as to bring home daily a card of merit. He was at first very desirous to have been admitted into the girls 'school, but the directors refused, of course, to allow the young Turk to associate with their female pupils. He will not, however, allow that his parents were Turks: it is, indeed, an unpardonable offence to him to be called a Turk, or even to apply to him his prænomen of Mustapha. He hates the Turks: he hates also to have his turban touched; and a gentleman having one day made

an effort to take it off, the little barbarian drew his pistol, and raved on account of its not being loaded. His general habits and attachments are military, and he is conversant with the use of arms. On one occasion, when no one could fire a pistol which was out of order, Ali, after repeated trials, rubbed the flint and pan with sulphur and succeeded in discharging it. He is very fond of dancing, which he performs in a manner closely resembling that of the ancient Greeks, deviating only by firing off his pistols while he twirls. He has also a taste for music and singing, and is an admirable mimic.

It is, however, of more importance to his future well-doing, and to his present character, to state that he is most faithful and obedient to his master's orders. He may indeed be regarded upon the whole as a clever boy, full of talent and feeling, alloyed by pride, obstinacy, revenge, and sundry other vices of his *caste*.

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MARCHANT, PRINTER, INGRAM-COURT, FENCHURCH-STREET.

Dear Sir

Having been for some time past in the country, & therefore not in attendance on the Great Committee, I did not hear till yesterday, of your truly Noble & public spirited intention of representing us in Greece, since the return of Mr Bagnuss, which whilst it does you the greatest honor, cannot but be pro= ductive of the happiest consequences -

I am most anxious that the interest which we take in the renovation of that illustrious nation should be generally felt & understood, and having received several kind & friendly communications from the different Committees on the continent who have signalized themselves in their glorious cause of religion, humanity and freedom, I avail myself of the most favorable opportunity by your fortunate presence amongst them to present them with my humble offer in its support & I therefore send you a few copies of the letter to Ld Liverpool, which the Prince Metternich has lately so kindly noticed -

I feel an additional confidence & interest in asking this favor of you from the sincere respect

I have so very long entertained, & always must continue to feel for every member of your family — I shall take the earliest opportunity of sending to you my Letter to the Prince Mavrocordato & one also to Lord Byron, & shall be much obliged by a line addressed to me here that I may know when you leave London.

I have the Honor to be

Your faithful & Humble Servt

Erskine.

Buchan Hill

near Crawley

Sussex

Septr 21st 1823

The Honble Colonel Stanhope

My dear Sir Queen Square Place Westminster 23 Sept 1823

In regard to the Greek boys for Harlewood School, that to prevent misconception and misrecollection, the following are the obligations I am willing and desirous to take upon myself on that accounts.

If a boy is consigned to me by you with his charges to London defrayed, and £ in hand for a year's schooling, I will charge myself with the expence of sending him back to some port in Greece or the Ionian Islands at the end of that time which I shall do accordingly unless a remittance to the same amount reaches me before that time: and so from year to year until his education and instruction is regarded as finished, or he is deemed unfit for the purpose. or if after the first year the remittances come half yearly it will be sufficient.

* * * * * * * * *

If a boy comes, I should immediately take care to make provision for my death, by charging with the business my Executor a most honorable and trustworthy person.

With the sincere respect, I am Most affectionately Yours
Jeremy Bentham.

Hon.ble Leicester Stanhope

P. S. By Mr Bowring's consent the boys may be consigned to him.

(Fac-simile)

Missolonghi le 12/24 Mars 1824

Monsieur et très cher ami

J'ai reçu avec le plus grand plaisir Votre lettre du 24 Février

Si le mauvais temps n'avait pas empêché le retour de Mr Finlay Vous auriez reçu déjà que nous sommes décidés à venir à la rencontre du général Kelyppe jusqu'à Chiarto, ou à Salona même. Vous connaissez Milord que pour nous les difficultés qu'il y avait à surmonter pour arriver à cette décision ; Mais Vous êtes également persuadé que Milord et moi ne laisserons jamais manquer une occasion qui donne quelque chose d'avantageux à espérer pour les affaires de la patrie.

Les Suliotes sont partis après quelles difficultés. Nous fesons tout ce que nous pouvons pour les payer.

Nos députés sont arrivés à Londres le 13/25 Février ils espèrent réussir dans leur mission.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec la plus haute considération, Monsieur le Colonel,

Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur
A. Mavrocordato

= tion from the advantages of Grenada. -
Parry is to answer for himself on his
own articles - if I were to interfere
with him - it would stop the whole
progress of his exertions - and he
is really doing all that can be done
without more aid from the Govt.
What can be spared with the
rest - but I refer you to Capt. Hum-
phries' report - and to C. Gambier's
letter for details when all subjects. -

are sent to Mrs Hartopp as you
desire. Pray Remember me kindly
= ly to Tekawoy when I
shall be very much pleased to see
you again.

Yr. Affte. Husband
J. H. Lot. Stanhope
&c &c &c

Wm. Hyde Athens.

(Fac-simile.)

ὁ Στρατηγὸς
φρούραρχος Ἀθηνῶν

The Officer of the Garrison of Athens.
John Giorgho.

ὁ Ἀντιπρόσωπος Ἐπαρχείας Λειβαδίας
Ἀναστάσιος Ἀναγνωστόπουλος

The Deputy of the Province of Livadia.
Anastasio Anagnosti.

Ἰωάννης Βιγλιωτόπουλος

John Filiolo, from Livadia.

Οἱ Δημογέροντες Ἀθηνῶν

The Demogerontes of Athens.

Μιχαὴλ Τζανάκης

Michael Tzanakis.

Ἀνδρέας Πετράκης

Andreas Petraki.

ὁ Γενικὸς Ἀξιωματικὸς Ἀθηνῶν
Σ. Σεραφείμ

The Police General Officer.
Satirio Seraphini.

Ἰωάννης Παλλῆς

John Palle.

ὁ Ἰατρὸς Ἀθηνῶν
Παναγιώτης Σοφιανόπουλος

The Physicians of Athens.
Panagoti Sophianopulo.

Ἀναγνώστης Γεωργίου

Anagnosti di Giorgi.

Ἀναγνώστης Χρίστης

Anagnosti Christaly.

ὁ Δημόσιος
Γραμματεὺς
Ν. Καρατζᾶς

The Public Chancellor.
N. Karatzis.

Ἰωάννης Παπαδάκης

John Pandagi.

Ὀδυσσεὺς Τρίτζης

Odyssaeus Tritzo.

Ὁ Ἔπαρχος Ἀθηνῶν
Θεόδωρος Κολοκοτρώνης

The President of Athens.
Lambro Pratino.

Θεόδωρος Κολοκοτρώνης

Theodore Colocotroni.

Ἰωάννης Κολέττης

John Colletti.

ὁ Γενικὸς Γραμματεὺς
Ἰωάννης Φιλιππίδης

The General Chancellor.
John Filipidi.

Ἰωάννης Λογοθέτης

John Logotheti.

(Fac-similes.)



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